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Monday, March 24, 1975
Chaitra 3, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Thirteenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 24, 1975/Chaitra 3, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Deaths/injuries due to fall of Buildings in Delhi

*464. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers killed in Delhi when portions of buildings fell during the last three years and those injured;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the construction contracts were awarded to registered contractors only; and

(c) whether the victims have been given any compensation and if so, the particulars thereof and whether any of the houseowners has been arrested and challaned; if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-9272/75].

64 LS—1

श्री शशि भूषण : दिल्ली में तकरीबन दो लाख मजदूर भवन निर्माण के कार्यों में लग हुए है। बहुत सा भवन निर्माण का काम अनआथोराइज्ड काट्रेक्टर्ज के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। जिन लोगों को इस काम को करने के लिए रखा जाता है दुर्घटना जब कोई हो जाती है और कोई मर जाता है तो उन के परिवार को पांच सौ रुपया प्रशासन दान के तौर पर दे दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आप इन के सम्बन्ध में कोई लेजिस्लेशन बनाने वाले है ताकि जिन के हाथ पैर टूट जाए उनकी कोई व्यवस्था हो सके? दोषी जो लोग थे जिन को अभी तक आपने गिरफ्तार किया है उनको आपने किस प्रकार की सजाएं दिलाई है और उन पर कितने जुर्माने हुए है? क्या आप इस सब का ब्यौरा देंगे?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH): So far as compensation is concerned the House will appreciate that there is Workmen's Compensation Act. Any re-consideration of compensation payable in these cases will have its repercussions in the cases governed by Workmen's Compensation Act. Secondly, as far as CPWD and other public agencies are concerned, the construction work is given through registered contractors. Probably the hon. Member has in mind the private construction work where all kinds of unregistered contractors are employed. We will certainly look into it whether anything can be done in this respect.

श्री शशि भूषण : शहरों में जो मजदूर नए भवन बनाते हैं वे कितने अच्छे भवन बनाते हैं इसको आप अपने नए कार्यालयों में आ कर देख सकते हैं।

इस वास्ते जरूरी है कि कन्ट्रेक्टर्ज तथा मजदूरों का रजिस्टेशन हो जाया करे और कोई लेजिस्लेशन इस सम्बन्ध में आप पास कर दें। अब तक तो किसी भी तरह का कोई कानून है ही नहीं। इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कज के लिए लेजिस्लेशन है। उनको आप कम्पेंसेशन भी देते हैं। लेकिन यहां अगर हाथ पैर किसी का टूट जाता है या कोई अगर मर जाता है और बहुत जोर होता है तो आपका कल्याण विभाग पांच सौ रुपया उसके परिवार को दे देता है ताकि उसका दाह संस्कार कर लिया जाए। ये देश का निर्माण करने वाले लोग हैं। आप से प्रार्थना है और यह सवाल भी है कि सारे देश में इस निर्माण काम में लगे हुए लोगों के लिए आप एक लैजिस्लेशन लाएं। ये लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। जिस हालत में से दिल्ली आए थे चालीस साल पहले वैसे ही ये अब भी रहे हैं, उनकी दशा में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में ये लोग रहते हैं। लोगों के रहने के लिए ये आलीशान मकान बनाते हैं लेकिन स्वंय झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। इसी में ह्यूमेनिटेरियन ग्राउंड्ज पर भी मांग करता हूं। वे भारतीय नागरिक है और इस नाते अपना हक मांगना उनका अधिकार भी है। क्या उन पर भी कोई व्यवस्था लागू की जाएगी, उनके काम को भी रेग्यूलेट किया जाएगा। जो अब तक आपने नहीं किया है और जो आश्वासन दिया है, उसके लिए आपको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं। जो वादा किया है उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। आप दुबारा कहें कि आप रेग्यूलेट करेंगें बिल्डिंग एक्टिविटीज को और भवन निर्माण के मजदूरों की दशा सुधारेगें।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, there are two or three aspects of the question raised by the hon. Member. One is regarding compensation. The other one is regarding safety measures. Now, we have a National Building Code. The National Buildings Construction Corporation, CPWD and others follow this to a very large extent. Of course, private contractors are not bound by it. In regard to the question whether there should be a legislation so as to make it enforceable against these private contractors and others, as I said, that will have to be gone into. Regarding compensation, it is already provided for in the Workmen's Compensation Act. Compensation arises in various kinds of negligence and so on which are provided for in the Act. It is difficult for me to give an assurance that only in regard to building construction, a special compensation will be payable. That will be difficult. This is an All India Act. This applies to all kinds of compensation payable under various circumstances.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Sir, leaving aside private contractors, even in the semi autonomous bodies like the Municipal Corporation and the DDA, workers dying while engaged in building construction work are given only Rs. 500 or so. Government should reasonably do something for those people who come indirectly under their control.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Sir, as I said, wherever there is negligence and Workmen's Compensation Act is applicable, there are provisions in that Act. If anything else is to be done, I would invite specific suggestions on this point.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : क्या मंत्री महोदय का यह सुझाव होगा कि भवन निर्माण करने वाले ठेकेदारो के अधीन काम करने वाले श्रमिको को वर्कमैन एक्ट के कम्पेन्सेशन अन्तर्गत कवर किया जाए ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: To my knowledge all workers are.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले अधिकतर राजस्थान से आए हुए लोग हैं। आज से पच्चीस साल पहले उनको पांच सौ रुपये कर्ज दे कर खरीद लिया गया था और खर्च करके उन से मजदूरी आदि कराई जाती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय

को यह भी मालूम है कि इनको अपने घर जाने नहीं दिया जाता है और उनकी महिलाओं को भी गिरवी कर के ठेकेदारो ने रखा हुआ है ? क्या कोई ऐसा कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं ताकि इनकी जो गुलामी की हालत चल रही है वह दूर हो सके ?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: So far as the workers employed by the public authorities like the CPWD are concerned, they entrust the work to registered contractors who are under certain obligations to pay proper wages etc. Now, if there are any cases where such exploitation takes place, I would certainly welcome suggestions and if any hon. Member has any information, under what categories and types it happens, and he gives it to me, I shall look into them.

Revised Pay Scales of College/University Teachers in Gujarat

*465. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have agreed to implement the U.G.C. revised pay scales, as per Sen Committee Report, for college teachers and university professors all over Gujarat;

(b) if so, the facts of such implementation; and

(c) what is the additional fund involved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Gujarat, the State Government has agreed in principle to accept the revised scales of pay for University and College teachers as recommended by the University Grants Commission. Details of the proposals regarding implementation have not been received.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before I ask supplementaries, I need your assistance and guidance because you will see that in parts (b) and (c) of my question, I have specifically asked: "(b) If so, the facts of such implementation and (c) what is the additional fund involved?". The answer given is that detailed information had not been received. How am I to ask further questions? Implementation is an important part. I must know the figures involved.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will tell you that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The announcement by the Government of Gujarat took place on the 3rd March and then again on March 13 They have accepted the recommendations of the Government of India in this respect. But precise calculations had to be done, teacher by teacher and college by college and it will take a few days. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing the approximate amount, I can give that but this is subject to revision. For January and February 1973 the total amount would be Rs. 5.31 lakhs; for 1973-74 the total additional amount would be Rs 31.83 lakhs and for 1974-75 it would be Rs. 35 lakhs Of this 80 per cent would be the share of the Central Government and 20 per cent will be the share of the State Government. The State Government are making their calculations and it will take a little time. They have only said this: The Government accepted in principle the recommendation of the Government of India. In regard to the method of implementation, the Press note issued says: "The Government of Gujarat had decided to accept in principle the conclusions of the Sen Committee as recommended by the Government of India and details are being worked out and orders will issue as soon as possible."

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister knows that this problem was being faced not only by Gujarat but by all States there the university and college teachers had been demanding revision of pay scales and implementation of the Sen Committee recommendations and UGC pay scales. In view of the fact that in Gujarat university and College teachers and professors had been agitating on this question for a long time that they had taken a massive march to Rajbhavan in Ahmedabad and that it was only on the strength of the written assurance of the Governor, Shri K. K. Viswanathan that the UGC scales had been accepted in principle and would be implemented very soon, that they withdrew their threatened boycott of the University and college examination I am personally not happy that they should have threatened like, this ,but they withdrew it—In view of all these developments, will the implementation take place in actual fact very soon, and whether it will be done retrospectively from 1st January, 1973?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: My understanding is that they have accepted the recommendation of the UGC and that it would be implemented with effect from 1st January, 1973. As I just now mentioned, we had also made enquiries and they told us that they were making calculations.

SRI P .G. MAVALANKAR: I want now to ask about the method of implementation. I am glad to get the information from the hon. Minister just now that the Gujarat Government says—I believe I am quoting him correctly—"They have accepted the UGC's revised payscales and the Sen Committee report as recommended by the Government of India". If that is the correct impression, may I know whether in the process of implementation the Gujarat administration will see that this particular promise, this particular scheme of the Sen Committee as recommended by the Government of India, will not be tinkered with in calculations? Secondly in today's *Statesman* on the front page there is a news that the UGC scales will be given to Delhi colleges. I am glad about it. But it mentions one serious point. In order to implement the pay scales the UGC are insisting on certain conditions of service about college and university teachers against which all the teachers are objecting. Are those condition also linked up with the pay scales of teachers and professors in Gujarat?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: In the scheme that we communicated to the State Government, we stated that Central assistanec would be linked to certain conditions and they included that recruitment to the categories of teachers, lecturers, readers, professors, etc. in universities shall be strictly on merit on the basis of all-India advertisements and selection, that for future posts of lecturers in universities as well as colleges, the minimum qualification shall be met as are determined by the UGC from time to time, that for the existing lecturers the new qualifications would not be applicable but whatever qualifications was prescribed by the university as the minimum qualification, in case the existing lecturers did not possess those qualifications, they would have to acquire that but so far as the new entrants are concerned they would have to acquire the qualification as prescribed by the UGC.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, जब से नये शिक्षा मंत्री आये हैं तब से शिक्षकों के वेतन-मान में कई बार निरीक्षण और पुनरीक्षण हुआ है और उनके वेतन-मान में काफी वृद्धि की घोषणा की गई है। पिछली बार यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्टस कमीशन ने और सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालयों के शिक्षकों के वेतन-मान के सम्बन्ध में घोषणा की थी कि वह वेतन-मान आई० ए० एस० या किसी भी बड़े-से-बड़े पदाधिकारी से बढ़कर है। मैं इसी संबंध में केवल इसी प्रश्न से केन्द्रित होते हुए सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

गुजरात में शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी बहुत आन्दोलन चले और पिछले दिनों शिक्षण संस्थाएं बहुत दिनों तक बन्द रहीं तो जितने दिनों तक शिक्षण संस्थाएं कार्यकाल में बन्द रहीं, उसके सम्बन्ध में सेन समिति ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है ? और

जितने कार्यकाल में शिक्षण संस्थाएं बन्द रहेंगी उनका पैसा शिक्षकों को मिलेगा या वह पैसा कटेगा ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : अध्यक्ष जी, इसका जवाब में कैसे दे सकता हूं इसका फैसला यूनिवर्सिटीज को खुद करना होगा ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : सदन के सभी सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि एक साल में 9 महिने विश्वविद्यालय अगर बन्द रहते हैं, तब भी प्राध्यापकों को वेतन मिलता रहता है, तो जब हड़ताल के कारण विश्वविद्यालय बन्द रहेंगे तो उसका पैसा देने का सरकार का क्या औचित्य है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इस पर भी विचार कर लिया करें कि प्रश्न संबंधित भी है या नहीं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : संबंधित है ।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I know why this inordinate delay has taken place in implementing the UGC revised pay scales in all the universities of Gujarat and whether Government proposes to take any action against those responsible for it?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: The Government were considering this matter and they have taken a decision. They have their own machinery of making calculations or taking other factors into consideration.

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने सेन कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन्स को मानी थाना है उस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न गुजरात के बारे में है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य जबर्दस्ती गुजरात में घुसने जा रहे हैं ।

श्री राम देव सिंह : यह प्रश्न सब राज्यों से सम्बन्धित है । अगर सेन कमेटी की रीकमेंडेशन को कुछ राज्य सरकारें नहीं मानती हैं, तो उन के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैक्स क्वेश्चन-श्री राम गोपाल रैड्डी ।

Terms and Conditions of Loans for Godavari Barrage Project by World Bank

*466 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 24th February, 1975 regarding Foreign Assistance for Irrigation Projects and state the terms and conditions of the loan of 45 million dollars agreed to by World Bank for Godavari Barrage Projects in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The terms and conditions of the loan of 45 million Dollars agreed to by the World Bank for Godavari Barrage Project in Andhra Pradesh are broadly as follows:

(i) The loan is interest-free but carries a service charge at the rate of 3/4 per cent per annum on the principal amount for the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time.

(ii) The loan is re-payable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know what is the amount so far made available for this project and whether that amount has been given to the State Government for construction of this project?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: As mentioned in the statement, the loan agreed to is 45 million Dollars.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: At what rate will you be drawing it from the World Bank? Has it been handed over to the State Government for utilisation?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: This money is given at a service charge at the rate of 3/4 per cent per annum It does not go to the State Government directly. It comes into the Central Pool and allocations are made from this pool in the form of loans and grants to the State Governments The State Governments give priority according to their own plan.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY Out of the loan which has been given by the World Bank, what is the amount made available to the State Government so far?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Out of that amount, no amount has been given to the State Government.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Is the hon. Minister aware that this particular anicut was built in the last century by Sir Arthur Cotton who himself predicted that it will not last beyond 100 years? It is now more than 120 years old and it has given way in one or two places. If this anicut gives way, hundreds of lakhs of acres will be affected and the so-called rice bowl will be affected. This will affect the whole country. As a matter of fact, is the minister aware that more than Rs. 5 crores have been paid as levy by the agriculturists in that delta? Unless it is completed quickly, it will affect the whole country's food position. How long will they take to complete it?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It is correct that this is the oldest barrage on the Godavari. The Planning Commission has already approved its construction in 1971 at a cost of Rs. 26.59 crores. It is going to be implemented.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Why do we give the right of option to the management of the World Bank to pick up schemes and tying up our loans to specific projects? Why don't we insist that the projects will be selected by our Government—whether it is Godavari, Cauvery or any other project? Why is it that you don't insist on having loans from the World Bank on favourable conditions in the form of united loans?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I may inform the hon. Member that experts of the World Bank come and select the projects according to their norms. But the money given by the World Bank comes to the Central pool; it does not go to the particular project as such. The State Government plan their projects according to their own priorities and get money from the Central Pool.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I wanted to know whether the Government insisted on the World Bank for united loans and failed, that is to say, the World Bank are not agreeable to our proposals.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: It is not our concern; it is the concern of the other Ministries. The hon. Member should address his questions to them.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I want to know the total amount of World Bank assistance so far received,

or agreed to, for irrigation projects in the country and, secondly, the names of the projects in Andhra Pradesh receiving credit or assistance from the International Development Agency and the total amount of assistance or credit given or agreed to be given to these projects

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the Godavari project.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: It comes from the original question.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: For the World Bank we have suggested nine projects—one in Bihar, one in Gujarat, one in Karnataka, one in Kerala, three in Maharashtra and one in Orissa.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Sir, he is evading my question

MR. SPEAKER: I just kept quiet. It is not a relevant question.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: There are two more projects one in Gujarat and one in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: The Minister has been pleased to inform the House that the World Bank loan is adjusted towards the Central Pool and that it is not related to any particular project. May I know in this connection whether the actual release of the World Bank loan depends upon the pace of utilisation as evidenced by the execution of the project and, if so, is it not in the interests of the country that the pace of the execution of the project should be stepped up so that the loans sanctioned by the World Bank may be fully utilized to the benefit of the Central pool?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: We are taking all the steps to get them completed quickly. But the execution depends entirely on the State Governments. We are all trying to see that the projects are completed in time.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was very simple. If the release of the loan depends upon the completion of the various stages of the project, will it not be better to complete them quickly? It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not always my job to invite attention to that

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Minister in his earlier reply said that certain projects have been selected for World Bank assistance. In this connection, may I know from him whether the identification of these projects for World Bank assistance is made on the basis of accelerating the completion of the projects which have got a long gestation period or they have been selected at random?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: I may inform the House that the selection of projects is based on their utility. The opinion is taken of the State Government and the Central Water and Power Commission. On this basis, the projects are selected.

Non-payment of Sugarcane price by Sugar Mills in U. P. and Bihar

*467. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar the sugar mill owners are not paying the current sugarcane price inspite of Government orders and thus crores of rupees are in arrears and if so, the reaction of the Government; and

(b) how much arrears of the last season are still outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ

KHAN): (a) The sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar are paying the current sugarcane prices. A statement showing the arrears of cane prices during the current season as on 15th February 1975 is laid on the Table of the House. The State Governments are taking all possible steps, including legal action wherever necessary, to get the arrears cleared

(b) The cane price arrears relatable to 1973-74 season as on 15th February 1975 were:—

Rs 143.14 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh and

Rs. 21.82 lakhs in Bihar.

Statement

(Fugures in Lakh Rs)

State	Total Price due for cane purchased during 1974-75 upto 15th Feb. 1975	Cane price paid upto 15th Feb. 1975	Balance cane price due 15-2-75
1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	10585 68*	9040 61	1545 07
Bihar	2390 77*	1467 34	923 43

* Includes price payable for cane purchased during the first for night of February 1975 to the extent of Rs. 1984 lakhs in Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 527 lakhs in Bihar, for which time upto 14 days from the date of delivery is normally allowed under the rules

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : माननीय मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से स्पष्ट होता है कि 15 फरवरी, 1975 तक उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे किसानों का 24 करोड रुपया बकाया है। पिछले सीजन और उस से पिछले सीजन का भी 7 करोड रुपया बकाया है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आप के आदेश के बावजूद तथा कैन-कन्ट्रोलर एक्ट के तहत आदेशों के बावजूद कि 14 दिनों के अन्दर किसानों को गन्ने के दाम का भुगतान हो जायगा, यह भुगतान क्यों नही किया गया तथा इन के खिलाफ सरकार ने क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की है, क्या किसी का गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

मंत्री जी यह भी बतलाने की कृपा करें क्या शुगर मिल मैनेजेंट्स यह दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि या तो रिजर्व बैंक क्रैडिट-स्कीम की पालेसी को रिवाइज करके 200 रुपया क्विंटल लेवी दे शुगर पर हम को वह या लेवी शुगर प्राइस को रिवाइज किया जाय या जो 35 परसेन्ट फ्री शुगर दे रहे हैं उसको बढाया जाय? क्या इस तरह का दबाव डाला जा रहा है जिसके कारण पेमेन्ट करने के आप के कायदे-कानूनों का पालन प्रान्तीय सरकार जिला स्तर पर नही कर पा रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि इस रकम मे फरवरी के पहले दो हफ्ते तक की रकम शामिल है और दो हफ्ते का पेमेन्ट डिले करने का उन को हक है। अगर इस को निकाल दिया जाय तो यू० पी० के केन के पेमेन्ट का कुछ भी बकाया नही रह जाता है। इसी तरह से बिहार मे भी करेन्ट सीजन का पेमेन्ट बहुत अच्छा है। जहां तक पिछले सीजन्स का ताल्लुक है 1973-74 और 1972-73 और उस के भी पहले के लगभग 6 करोड रुपया किसानो का बाकी है। सरकार कोशिश कर रही है कि जल्दी से जल्दी यह रुपया किसानों को मिल जाय। काम्पेरेटिवली 6 करोड रुपया ज्यादा रकम नही है, लेकिन यह रुपया भी किसानोको जरूर मिलना चाहिये गवर्नमेन्ट इस के लिये

सोशिश कर रही है कि किसानों का जो भी रुपया बकाया है, वह जल्द से जल्द बेबाक हो जाय। जो मिलें पेमेन्ट नहीं कर पा रही हैं या जहां पर मिल नहीं चल रही है, स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट उन मिलों का कान्ट्रोल अपने हाथ में ले रही है।

यह सही है कि इस माल फैक्ट्रीज के मालिकों ने मांग की है कि जो क्रेडिटज फैसिलिटी उन्हें दी जा रही है, वह ना काफी है। उन की यह शिकायत किसी हद तक हकबजानिब है। मेरी मिनिस्ट्री ने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से बात की है और कहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक क्रेडिट फैसिलिटी बढ़ा सकता है तो वह इस मामले की जांच करे।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या यह बात सही है कि कि शुगर मिल्ज के अन्दर 1 मिलियन टन चीनी पड़ी हुई है जो एक्सपोर्ट के लिये है और पोर्ट पर पैसेज न मिलने के कारण बाहर नहीं भेजी जा रही है। क्या सरकार इस को जल्द भेजने की व्यवस्था करेगी जिस से फौरन एक्सचेन्ज मिल सके और किसानों का तथा दूसरे बकायों का पेमेन्ट हो सके? इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो फिगर्स यहां सप्लाई की हैं- क्या वे इस की फिर से जांच करायेंगे क्योंकि इण्डियन शुगर मिल्स एसोसियेशन ने स्वयं अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेशन के तहत खाद्य मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा है कि 50 करोड़ रुपया तो केवल यू० पी० में गन्ने का किसानों का बकाया रह जायगा, यदि यह फैसिलिटि जिस का मैंने अभी जिक्र किया है उन को न दी गई। अगर यह बात सही है तो क्या आप उन की फिगर को देखते हुए अपनी फिगर्स की जांच करायेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप के सवाल करने का तरीका बहुत अजीब है खुद ही फिगर्स देते हैं और खुद ही पूछते हैं कि क्या यह सही है?

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे : मैं तो इन्फार्मेशन दे रहा हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: A Member can ask for information and not give information.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: I am giving the information on the basis of the representation which was made by the Sugar Mills Association. I am asking whether it is true or not.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is true. The position is this. This House would be glad to know that, at present, the sugar mills in the country have produced over six lakh tonnes in excess of what they had produced last year during the corresponding period and we are going to produce more. We hope, this year, we will be in a position to offer about one million tonnes for export, if there is no difficulty in securing shipping space.

MR. SPEAKER: This information which he has given to you, you should have given to him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the Government considering to accept the second demand made by the Sugar Mill—Owners' Association in their Memorandum, namely, that the proportion of free sale sugar should be increased from 35 per cent to a higher figure?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Government have no intention of accepting this.

श्री ताराकेश्वर पांडे : जब करोड़ों रुपये की चीनी मिलों में जमा है और अब तक विदेश नहीं भेजी जा सकी है, क्या आप इस विषय पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि आप खुद उस चीनी को जब्त कर के और बेच कर किसानों का बकाया अदा करदें? ऐसा पहले भी हुआ है क्या इतनी हिम्मत आप रखते हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : हकूमत हिम्मत तो रखती है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाना चाहती जिससे प्रोडक्शन में बाधा पड़े।

श्री तारकेश्वर पांडे : इस से प्रोडक्शन में बाधा नहीं पड़ती है श्रीमन्

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : किसानों को गन्ने का उत्पादक मूल्य न मिलने के कारण गन्ने का उत्पादन हर साल कम होता जा रहा है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह माना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ही लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर 1974-75 का मिल मालिकों को गन्ना उत्पादकों को देना बाकी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि जो रुपया गन्ना मिल मालिकों ने किसानों को नहीं दिया उन के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की वसूली के लिये ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं ने जैसा कहा है बहुत सारी मिल्स तो सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में ले ली हैं यू० पी० करीब में, 13 मिल्स ली हैं।

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I wanted to know what legal action they have taken. Have they arrested the owner of any defaulting mills?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कानूनी कार्यवाही मिलों के खिलाफ करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस की जिम्मेदारी होती है। मैं इस की जानकारी इकट्ठी कर के दूंगा।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : गत मास मुझे अपने क्षेत्र में जिसमें 5 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, भ्रमण करते मुझे मालूम हुआ कि महीनों से किसानों का बकाया पड़ा हुआ है और उसकी वसूली के लिये न प्रान्तीय सरकार ने और न आपने ही, कोई कार्यवाही की है, और न उन मिलों पर कोई केस चला है और न नोटिस दिया गया है। तो आपके और शुगर फैक्ट्रीज ओनर्स के बीच जो भी संघर्ष हो उसके लिये किसानों को क्यों पीड़ित किया जाय, क्यों न उनको दाम दिलाया जाय ? 50 करोड़ रु० किसानों का बाकी रहे तो वह अपने बाल बच्चे कैसे पालेंगे ? आज तक कभी किसी मिल ओनर पर कोई केस चला है ? यदि हां, तो बिहार और यू० पी० में कितने केसेज चले हैं क्योंकि यहीं सबसे ज्यादा बकाया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : कार्यवाही कई जगहों पर की गई है। अलग अलग मेरे पास इस वक्त इत्तिला नहीं है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope the hon. Minister has gone through the Bhargava Commission report. If so, is it not a fact that one group of the Bhargava Commission has recommended nationalisation of the sugar industry on the specific plea of bad factory-farmer relationships and the inordinate delay in cane price payment? In view of this, when they have insisted on nationalisation of the sugar industry, firstly are you going to take prompt steps to bring about nationalisation? If you are not going to do that, is it not a fact that keeping the issue pending acts as a further incentive to the factories in not paying the proper price to the sugar cane growers? Therefore, once for all, will you please take a final decision?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The question of nationalisation is a very much larger subject and the Government have to give it a very careful consideration.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How many years will they give it careful consideration?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Considering the fact that this time we feel that the export of sugar and earning of as much foreign exchange as we can is very very important, we do not wish to do anything...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is misguiding. Exports have nothing to do with nationalisation.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Even after nationalisation exports may go up.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: We are fully alive to the need for ensuring proper payment to the farmers. The Government has taken various steps in this regard. We have issued instructions to the commercial banks to ensure that on the advances that they give to the sugar mills the first charge should be payment for the sugar cane. That is why in UP this year the payments are current and that there are no arrears for the present year.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We seek your protection. This question was posed on a number of occasions and the Government does not give a straightforward answer at all. You should protect all of us from both sides of the House. This question was repeatedly asked and every time they say that they will take a proper decision at the proper time and that the matter will take time.

MR. SPEAKER: I can protect you only if you give me the decision making power.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : अध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने वाले मूल्य पर मंत्री जी का सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आया । आप इस पर विवाद का मौका दें क्योंकि यू० पी० और बिहार में काफी किसानों का बकाया चीनी मिलों पर है । इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इस पर विवाद कराएं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो थोड़ी देर मंत्री का तजुर्बा कर आये हैं यू० पी० में । आप कृपया बैठिये ।

Slow progress of Irrigation in Maharashtra

*468. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much land in Maharashtra was irrigated by surface irrigation during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) what are the reasons for the slow progress of irrigation in that State; and

(c) what attempts are made or are in contemplation to increase the flow irrigation in that State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The area irrigated in Maharashtra by surface irrigation excluding areas by tanks serving less than 250 acres during 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the State Sector was as under —

1972-73		4.31 lakh ha
1973-74	..	5.23 lakh ha.

Figures of area irrigated during 1974-75 are not yet available.

(a) The area irrigated in Maha- irrigation potential has been satisfactory because the state is investing large sums in irrigation sector. The State Government contemplates to double the outlay on irrigation in the 5th Five Year Plan. The irrigation potential that is planned to be created in the State by major and medium schemes during the 5th Plan is 5 15 lakh hectares compared to 2.78 lakh hectares developed in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Maharashtra Government have also set up Command Area Development Authorities for several major irrigation projects for accelerating utilisation of the irrigation potential created.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Before I put any supplementary I should like to have some clarification because there is some confusion in the figures. The statement says that the potential to be created in the 5th Plan is 5 15 lakh hectares while in the statement it is given that in 1973-74 alone 5.23 lakh hectares have already been irrigated. The statement further says that 2.73 lakh hectares have been irrigated in the

Fourth Plan but the statement in its earlier portion says that in 1972-73 alone 4.31 lakh hectares have been irrigated. Why is this confusion? Will he kindly clarify.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Irrigation potential that is sought to be created in major and medium schemes during the Fifth Plan, it is anticipated, would be 5.15 lakh hectares compared to 2.78 lakh hectares developed in the last plan period.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. It says that this is 2.78 lakh hectares in the Fourth Plan. But in 1972-73 alone it is 4.31 lakhs of hectares.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH. In the last plan period it was 2.78 lakh hectares and we propose that this will be 5.15 lakh hectares in Fifth Plan.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In 1972-73 you have stated this is 4.31 lakh hectares.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: In the Fourth Plan, we said we created 2.78 lakh hectares. He may not agree with the figures but these are the figures which I have got.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: In one year alone it is 4 lakhs and odd. But for the whole of the Fourth Plan it is only 2 lakhs, as you say. How could it be?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH. He may not agree with the figures. But the figures which I have got says this. In the Fourth Plan we created 2.78 lakh hectares of irrigation potential and we propose this would be 5.15 lakh hectares in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: He has not given the reply to my question. He is simply repeating the figures without trying to reconcile them. So I give up this clarification and now proceed to my question. My question is this. What attempts are made to increase the irrigation potential in the State by the Central Government? How many irirgation schemes have been cleared by the Centre and how much of financial assistance has been given so far by the Centre and how much is also proposed to be given? This is what I have asked in part (c) of my question.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Money is not provided by Central Government. The Central Government gives grants and loans.

It is the duty of the State Governments to manage the money from their own budget. They have to decide this. We can only see, when State Governments are in a difficult position some time, that we take such action as is necessary at that time. It is completely the responsibility of the State Governments to manage their own affairs.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: How much of assistance was given from the Central Government to the State Governments by way of loans?

MR. SPEAKER. It looks like a domestic quarrel.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I want to know how much of subsidy has been given to them.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: At present we have no figures available. They can be given if a separate notice is given for it.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Sir, the question is: (c) what attempts are made or are in contemplation to increase the flow irrigation in that State? That is the question asked by me. So he ought to answer it without demanding a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You will please look at the Chair also.

श्री टी० डी० कांबले : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र में जितने भी सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं उन सब का उपयोग करने पर अधीन नीचे के

कितनी जमीन आ सकती है ? उस का क्या परसेन्टेज होगा

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: If the entire potentiality that is created is utilised, then, we feel that we shall be able to reach 58 per cent of the total.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL: The percentage given by the hon. Minister is not correct. Even the Karve Committee appointed by Maharashtra Government has given it as 25 per cent as per their report. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

श्री टी० डी० कावले : किस आधार पर उन्होंने यह बताया है ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो पूछा है कि कितना पोटेंशियल क्रीएट हुआ है उसका पूरा यूटिल इजेशन हो जाए, तो कितना होगा, यह टोटल का एक-तिहाई होगा ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं, नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is it that three Maharashtra Members are standing simultaneously? The Minister has given a very clear reply.

SHRI KRISHNARAO PATIL: Sir, in reply to this question the hon. Minister has given some figures. Does he mean to say that irrigation potential is satisfactory? This is what I would like to ask the hon. Minister. The percentage of irrigation potential as worked out by the Maharashtra Government comes to six as compared to the all-India average of 22 per cent. Does the hon. Minister like to claim this percentage (six per cent) as very satisfactory when the all-India average is only 22 per cent?

MR. SPEAKER: Unless all of you sit down, how can he reply?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Sir, nobody is happy about the progress of irrigation in Maharashtra. But, I can tell the hon. Member that the total money in Fifth Five Year Plan—all-India figures—is Rs. 2,401 crores and the Maharashtra Government is spending Rs. 375 crores. This is more than what is spent according to all-India average.

MR. SPEAKER: Now there is no debate. He has replied your question. All of you please sit down.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I am thankful to you for having called me. I was trying to catch your eyes. Sir, the figures given by the hon. Minister are different. The question is regarding the surface irrigation. The statement shows only about the figures for medium and major irrigation. But, minor irrigation figures are not given. Minor irrigation gives quick results. I do not know whether any scheme has been sanctioned for the minor irrigation. No figures for the minor irrigation for the Fifth and Fourth Plans have been given by the hon. Minister.

I would like to know from him what is the position with regard to minor irrigation for the State of Maharashtra.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Sir, the figures which have been supplied by me are in respect of medium and major projects. The number of minor irrigation schemes is more than the major and medium irrigation schemes in Maharashtra.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the fact that Maharashtra happens to be a deficit area and minor irrigation projects would be more useful, I would like to know how much subsidy would be available. Please tell us the total quantum of subsidy.

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: There is no policy of the Government of India to give subsidies to the State Governments for minor irrigation.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the quantity of water which is available and how much area is going to be covered in the Fifth Five Year Plan from the money which you are going

to supply to Maharashtra in respect of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: Sir, in the Fifth Five Year Plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 232 crores in respect of continuing schemes; Rs. 119 crores for new schemes and Rs. 24 crores for research and investigation.

Development of National Park in Gujarat

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*469. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to development of National Park in Gunagarh in Gujarat State;

(b) the area earmarked: and

(c) the measure taken for the rehabilitation of the persons who live in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The entire Gir forest measuring 1412 sq. km. has been declared as a Sanctuary. Of this, an area of 140.40 Sq. Km. is in the process of being constituted as a National Park. Preliminary Notification under Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 has been issued and a final Notification will follow on completion of Collector, Gunagarh's enquiry regarding rights etc. In the National Park no grazing or exploitation will be allowed.

(c) There are about 840 Maldhari (nomad graziers) families with about 17000 cattle heads living in temporary settlements within the Gir Sanctuary area. So far 92 families have been shifted and by the end of the Vth Five Year Plan this work is expected to be completed. The State Government is giving 8 acres of land per family, residential accommodation etc. at the site where they are being rehabilitated.

SHRI VEKARIA: Sir, in regard to part (c) of my question, the Minister has replied that 92 families out of 840 families have been resettled. I would like to know, what are the reasons for the delay in the resettlement? There is another thing. During the last three years, not a single family has been resettled in this area. What are the reasons for not resttling these families at the earliest?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, there are no difficulties about resettlement. Separate lands have been reserved by the Government of Gujarat for resettlement of these families. But, there is reluctance. This is natural. All of us are human beings and we can understand that. People are reluctant to migrate from one area to another. The Gujarat Government is trying to persuade the farmers, these graziers, to migrate from this area to other areas.

SHRI VEKARIA: Sir, the main intention of the Government to dclare this sanctuary as the National Park was to save the wild life specially the lions. Sir, the population of lions is decreasing day by day. I would like to know, what steps Government proposes to take to save the wild life specially the lions in this area?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE: Sir the reason why the Wild Life Protection Act has been enacted by this august House was to give proper protection to the wild life including lions. It is true that there has been some decrease in the population of lions recently. In 1950, it was 200, in 1963 it was 285 and in 1968, it came down to 177. As a result of this sanctuary proposed, the population is expected to go up.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Problems of Gandak area

*470. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Indian Nation'

dated the 22nd February, 1975 published from Patna under the heading "Problems of Gandak area" that the World Bank expert, Dr. D. Campbell has visited Gandak area in connection with waterlogging and seepage, along with various other problems from Valmikinagar to Motihari;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank expert has visited the area at the instance of Central Government;

(c) the report of the expert and the extent World Bank envisages to give aid; and

(d) Central Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). The Government have been the news item appearing in *Indian Nation*, Patna dated 22-2-1975.

2. The question of obtaining financial assistance for the development of the selected irrigation command areas in the country has been under correspondence with the World Bank (IDA) for some time past. It was indicated by them in January, 1975 that a Mission headed by Mr. D. Campbell would visit this country to study the requirements of such projects in respect of command area development programme. On the basis of studies the Bank will decide upon the size, contents and sequence of the projects to be taken up for World Bank (IDA) assistance. In pursuance of this, a World Bank Mission visited a number of irrigation projects including the Gandak project in Bihar, during the months of January-February, 1975. The Mission visited the Gandak Project area in Bihar from Valmikinagar to Motihari from 13th to 15th February, 1975, and subsequently had discussions at Patna about various items to be tackled in the project area including the problem of drainage. The Mission is expected to pay further visits before they finalise their recommendations to the World Bank. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the amount of financial assistance that might be provided the World Bank for command area development of Gandak project in Bihar.

Night Schools in Gujarat

*471. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of night schools functioning in Gujarat State, District-wise, for uneducated elders and the persons who could not find time during the day;

(b) the number of persons getting this education in each District; and

(c) the amount spent on this scheme during the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में भूख से मृत्यु

472. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र मे अकाल और सूखे के कारण अभी तक कितने लोगों की भूख से मृत्यु हुई है तथा कितने लोग छत्तीसगढ़ को छोड कर अन्य स्थानों को चले गये है , और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अकाल की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अभी तक क्या सुविधाएं दी हैं तथा भविष्य में दी जाने वाली सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में भुखमरी से कोई मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। राज्य सरकार को अभाव की स्थितियों के कारण इस क्षेत्र से श्रमिकों के बड़े पैमाने पर अन्यत्र जाने की भी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने में सहायता देने के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान योजना के लिए अग्रिम सहायता के तौर पर 6.50 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली बनाये रखने में सहायता देने के लिए भारत सरकार राज्य की यथासम्भव खाद्यान्न भी आवंटित करती रही है।

Milk Powder Unit in Orissa

*473. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have approved any scheme for setting up Milk Powder Unit in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the extent to which Central Government have extended its co-operation to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Education in Delhi

*474. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for expansion of education in Delhi at Higher Secondary School and College level for 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). During 1974-75 twelve new Higher Secondary Schools were opened and eight existing middle schools were upgraded. Besides, 175 sections were added to the existing schools. At the College level, more honours courses and B.Com. (Pass) courses were introduced in certain colleges and the number of optional subjects for B.A. (Pass) course was increased.

Paddy cultivation and its production

*476. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under paddy cultivation in the country at present;

(b) the area where high-yielding varieties have been used together with the percentage; and

(c) the impact of high-yielding varities on the overall production of paddy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). An area of 38 million hectares was covered under paddy cultivation in the country in 1973-74. Out of this, 9.7 million hectares (25.5 per cent) were covered under the high yielding varieties of paddy.

(c) The production of rice in the country has increased from 30.4 million tonnes in 1966-67, the year in which the High Yielding Varieties Programme was initiated, to 43.7 million tonnes in 1973-74.

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Demands of F. C. I. Employees in Calcutta

*477. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1875 on the 3rd March, 1975 regarding breakdown of rationing system in Greater Calcutta due to strike by the employees of Food Corporation of India and state the steps Government propose to take to settle the strike of F.C.I. employees in Calcutta meeting the just demands so that people of Calcutta do not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The departmentalised workers' of the Food Corporation of India at Calcutta went on illegal strike on 27-1-1975. In the strike notice, the FCI Workers' Union raised a number of demands regarding their service conditions etc., though their main demand pertained to the re-instatement of 887 workers retrenched as a consequence of the defining of surplus storage capacity by the Food Corporation of India in Calcutta complex. The Food Corporation of India considered the matter sympathetically and replied to the Workers Union on 29-1-1975 in respect of each of their demands. In the last offer made in February, 1975, the F.C.I have proposed to take back 325 to 350 retrenched workers subject to verification of antecedents, medical examination and an undertaking being given for maintenance of discipline and industrial peace.

The workers' union have since called off their illegal strike and resumed work with effect from 10th March, 1975.

Settlement of Cauvery dispute

*478. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the next step proposed by the Centre in regard to the settlement of Cauvery dispute between the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka; and

(b) what is the action programme formulated for the same?

THE DEPUUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The views expressed at the inter-State meeting between the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, held on 15th and 16th February, 1975 are being studied. The Government of India propose to make further efforts to resolve the differences on the use and development of Cauvery waters amongst the three States by negotiations.

Replacement of Statutory Rationing in Calcutta by Modified Rationing

*479. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a recent meeting in Calcutta attended by some State Minister and Congress leaders, he had advised that statutory rationing in Calcutta should be replaced by modified rationing;

(b) if so, the considerations behind such advice; and

(c) his reaction to the reported criticism of such advice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). During an informal discussion recently in Raj Bhavan at Calcutta, a point was raised that under the present system of statutory rationing even persons belong-

ing to the very high income groups were supplied foodgrains at controlled and even subsidised prices. The Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation thereupon casually remarked that this would require modification of the present system and perhaps introduction of informal rationing. He, however, added the question of any such change in the existing system would need to be examined very carefully in view of its various implications.

Development of Waste Land in Punjab during Fifth Plan

*480. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is large area of waste land which can be used for the agricultural purposes in the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, whether due to shortage of funds Punjab Government have not been able to make it fit for agricultural purposes; and

(c) whether any funds have been allotted to Punjab during Fifth Plan for the development of waste land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (c). According to the latest available Land Utilization Statistics (1972-73), there is an area of 73,000 hectares of cultivable waste land in Punjab. Out of this, an area of 42,000 hectares is lying uncultivated due to high incidence of salts.

The Government of Punjab are making efforts to reclaim the available waste-land affected with salinity/alkalimity. A provision of Rs. 97 lakhs has been proposed for such reclamation in the State Agriculture Department's outlay for the Fifth Plan. In addition, under the programme of the Punjab Soil Conservation Department an outlay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs is proposed for reclamation of 'RAKKAR' and 'THUR' areas for the Fifth Plan.

A centrally sponsored scheme for providing assistance to the States for reclamation of saline, alkaline and acidic soils is contemplated to be implemented during the Fifth Plan with a proposed outlay of Rs. 13 crores. Under this scheme, it is proposed to provide subsidies to the farmers, in States including Punjab, to enable them to meet the cost of gypsum to be applied to the affected lands as a soil amendment.

Reservation in Teaching Posts by Delhi University

*481. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government from various quarters for introducing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the teaching posts by the Delhi University;

(b) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs have also since issued instructions clarifying that reservations should be allowed in all their posts by the Universities by making suitable provision in the relevant Statutes/Articles and Association; and

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry of Education propose taking to ensure that reservations are introduced at the time of recruitment, promotion, in all types of posts in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs had requested in September, 1974, various Ministries of Government of India to provide reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of autonomous bodies/institutions which are receiving grants from the Government of India.

(c) This Ministry had sent a circular in 1966 to all the Central Universities advising them to consider the desirability of amending the existing rules to provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was clarified that while it may not be desirable from the point of view of maintenance of proper standards in the institutions of higher education to institute rules which will tend to deteriorate the quality of teachers, but in respect of administrative, clerical and class IV posts, the Universities were advised to provide reservation in the rules

The University Grants Commission, in their meeting held on November 30, 1968, passed a resolution to the effect that since teachers have a crucial role with a large 'multiplier effect', on quality of education, all efforts should be made to appoint the best available persons in the Universities and Colleges and that it would not be in the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes themselves if any considerations were brought in which would stand in the way of appointing to teaching posts the most qualified and competent persons.

At its meeting held on 10-3-1975, the Commission considered a reference from the Parliament Forum for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment to teaching posts in the Universities. The Commission desired that the question of reservation of posts for members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Universities for teaching appointments may be further discussed with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The University of Delhi had, on May 8, 1970 taken the following decisions regarding teaching posts:—

(1) that other things being equal, due consideration may be given to the members of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes who apply for the teaching posts in the University/Colleges and respective Selection Committees may take into consideration this fact while recommending appointments to the teaching posts;

(2) that it would not be academically sound to reserve teaching posts for members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(3) that while selecting candidates to be called for interview for teaching posts, the candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes may be kept in view in drawing up the list of candidates for interview; and

(4) that the application forms for the teaching posts in the University/Colleges should have a column to indicate that the candidate applying for the post belongs to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

मंत्री की अनुपस्थिति में सभा में सम्पन्न हुए कार्य के बारे में उन्हें सूचित करने की प्रक्रिया

*482. श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस बात को देखते हुए कि सभी मंत्रियों के लिए सदन में हमेशा उपस्थित रहना संभव नहीं होता, विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से सम्बद्ध जिन विषयों पर सदन में चर्चा तथा विचार उनकी अनुपस्थिति में होता है उनके बारे में सम्बद्ध मंत्रियों को बताने के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सम्बद्ध मंत्रालयों अथवा मंत्रियों से उन मामलों के बारे में जो उत्तर प्राप्त होते हैं वह उन सदस्यों को प्रेषित किये जाते हैं जिनके द्वारा वे मामले उठाये जाते हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) से (ग) जब किन्ही विशिष्ट मंत्रियो से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर वाद-विवाद या चर्चा होती है तो सम्बन्धित मंत्री उठाये गये प्रश्नो को नोट करने और उनका उचित उत्तर देने के लिए निरपवाद रूप मे सदन मे उपस्थित रहते हैं । अगले सप्ताह के लिए सरकारी कार्य की घोषणा करते समय जब सम्बन्धित मंत्रियो की अनुपस्थिति मे विभिन्न मंत्रालयो से सम्बन्धित मामले उठाये जाते है तो उन पर समुचित कार्रवाई के लिए सम्बन्धित मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । मंत्रियो द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासनो को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध मे मंत्रालयों में प्राप्त जानकारी सम्बन्धित सदस्यो को भिजवा दी जाती है ।

Seniority of Employees of Central Water and Power Commission

*483 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether according to general principles of preparing seniority lists of Central Government Employees, permanent employees are *enbloc* treated as senior to temporary employees;

(b) whether in Central Water and Power Commission, this principle is not being followed, resulting in permanent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers becoming junior to their temporary colleagues; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to set right this injustice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to the fulfilment of certain prescribed conditions, permanent officers of each grade are ranked senior to persons who are officiating in that grade in accordance with the general principles of determining seniority laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c). The seniority of officers of the Central Water Commission is determined in accordance with the instructions issued by the erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation and Power on 11-9-1959 These instructions were issued in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Union Public Service Commission. These rules are not discriminatory and are applicable to all officers of the Central Water Commission including officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Allotment of Shops by N D.M.C.

4476 SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the small 14 shops at Gole Market, New Delhi were allotted by the New Delhi Municipal Committee few years back and the basis of such allotments;

(b) the names of such allottees and their permitted trades, with monthly licence fees,

(c) whether the allottees in question have been squatting within New Delhi Municipal Committee limits prior to such allotments and if so, how far they have been squatting; and

(d) whether the allottees are verified squatters within the permissible rules and if so, the name and designation of the verifying authority?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 14 small shops at Gole Market were allotted by draw of lots to such persons who produced proof of their

squatting in Gole Market area. The lots were drawn to determine which shop would go to which allottee.

(b) A list is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9280/75]. (One of the allottees, Shri Chander Bhan has expired and allotment has been regularised in the name of his son, Shri Mohinder Kumar).

(c) Yes. 5 of them could produce documents of their squatting in NDMC area since the year 1960 or before. Out of the remaining nine, one person produced documents relating to the year 1962, one for the year 1963, 2 persons for the year 1966, 5 persons for the year 1968.

(d) No. None of them belonged to the list of verified squatters framed as per policy of the Committee prevalant at the time of allotment.

Scheme for Rural Employment

4477. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new scheme has been formulated for solving rural employment and under-employment; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations made by Central Teams sent to States to report on Drought Condition

4478. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4373 on the 13th December, 1974 regarding decisions on the findings of Central Teams sent to States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa and state:

(a) whether the opinions of the State Governments on Centre's assessment regarding the drought situation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Orissa have been received;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken final decision on the recommendations of the three Central Teams on these drought affected areas; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have broadly agreed with the assessment made by the Centre and the measures needed to tackle the situation in the current financial year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following advance central assistance has been sanctioned to the States for the purposes indicated against each:—

1. *Gujarat:*

	Rs. crores
(i) D. P. A. P.	4·25
(ii) Specified Medium irrigation projects.	0·89
(iii) Sabarmati Irrigation Project	2·00
(iv) State Roads	2 00
(v) Soil Conservation and afforestation outside the DPAP dists.	3·00
(vi) Sinking of tubewells in Rural areas*	2·00
Total	14·14

*On the basis of State Govts. actual programme and the progress of expenditure.

2. *Rajasthan*

	Rs. crores
(i) Advance plan assistance for Rajasthan Canal	2·24
(ii) Employment of drought affected labour on Rajasthan Canal	3·00
(iii) Employment of Drought affected labour on Mahi, Jethpura & Jakham Irrigation projects.	2·00
(iv) Employment of drought affected labour for construction of MNP & State roads	3·00
Total	10·24

3. *Orissa :*

	Rs. crores
(i) Drinking Water works	1·20
(ii) Completion of 47 on-going minor irrigation projects	2·00
(iii) New Minor irrigation Projects	1 00
(iv) M.N.P. and State Roads, Soil conservation and afforestation	3·71
Total	7·91

मध्य प्रदेश में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन

4479. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1972–73 की तुलना में 1973–74 में तम्बाकू का उत्पादन कम हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तम्बाकू उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को कोई सुविधा देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी नहीं :

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तम्बाकू का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को कोई सुविधा देने के सम्बन्ध मे भारत सरकार के सम्मुख कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में कला शिक्षकों के वेतनमान

4480. **श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गवर्नमेंट सेकण्डरी आर्ट टीचर्स एसोसिएशन दिल्ली द्वारा 13 जनवरी, 1973 को दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद को दिये गये ज्ञापन के बारे में 11 मार्च, 1974 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2409 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कला शिक्षकों को 27 मई, 1970 से 250–550 रुपये के वेतन-देने के बारे मे सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत प्रथम मांग को क्रियान्वित करने के निदेश जारी कर दिये गये है ;

(ख) यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उक्त निदेश कब तक जारी कर देने का है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). ग्रेड II ट्राइंग अध्यापकों के लिए 250–550 रुपये का वेतनमान पहले ही से उपलब्ध है । ट्राइंग अध्यापकों के लिए दो और वेतनमान हैं अर्थात् ग्रेड III अध्यापकों के लिए 220–430 रु० और ग्रेड I अध्यापको के लिए अर्थात् स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापको के लिए 350–700 रु० । 220–430 रु० के वेतनमान में ट्राइंग

अध्यापक 250–550 रु० के वेतनमान में प्रोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं और 250–550 रु० के वेतनमान में अध्यापक 350–700 रु० के वेतनमान में प्रोन्नति के लिए पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम अर्हता तथा अनुभव की शर्तों को वे पूरा करते हों।

Grant to Central Sheep Breeding Farm at Challakeve, Karnataka

4481. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of centrally sponsored sheep breeding farm at Challakeve in Karnataka is retarded due to shortage of finances; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to grant additional finance for the development of the Challakeve farm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

4482. श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कतिपय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की ओर केन्द्र का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) इनमें से प्रत्येक परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी-कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):(क) से (ग). सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम की केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के झबुआ, धार, सिद्धि, बतुल, खारगोन तथा शाडोल क्षेत्र आते हैं। इस योजना के लिए पांचवीं योजना अवधि मे कुल 24.80 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इसमें राज्य और केन्द्र का अंशदान बराबर-बराबर होगा। इसमे से 16 करोड़ रुपये सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए रखे गए हैं।

अक्तूबर, 1974 मे मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने कुछ बड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी देने की प्रार्थना की थी जिनमें सिद्धि तथा शाडोल क्षेत्र में मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनायें शुरू करना शामिल था। राज्य सरकार की सलाह दी गई थी कि वह थोड़ी परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करे क्योंकि आर्थिक बाध्यता के संदर्भ मे अधिक परियोजनायें शुरू करने से परियोजनाओ को पूरा करने और उनसे लाभ प्राप्त करने में विलम्ब होने की संभावना थी।

Publication Programmes of Sahitya Akademi

4483. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sahitya Akademi is finding it difficult to carry on the publication programmes of the Akademi, because of the limited funds at its disposal as also because of the rising cost of publishing the books; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the financial grant to the Akademi, so as to enable it to do justice to the task undertaken by it

namely the development of Indian literature in the various languages in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The publication programme of the Sahitya Akademi is carried out on the basis of funds allocated by the Akademi for that specific purpose out of the overall Government grant given to the Akademi. Though there has been a progressive increase in the over-all Government grant given to the Akademi, as from Rs. 9.53 lakhs in 1971-72 to Rs. 13.98 lakhs in 1974-75, the general rise in the publishing costs as well as the value of stocks has affected the Akademi's programmes to some extent.

(b) Every effort is made within the existing constraints on resources to accommodate the requirements of the Akademi to enable it to carry on its various activities including publication programmes.

High Altitude Agriculture and Vegetable Cultivation in Ladakh

4484. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the main features of scheme in high-altitude agriculture and vegetable cultivation schemes being undertaken at present in Ladakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): There is no scheme in the Central Sector in operation in Ladakh. Information in respect of the State Sector Schemes is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Regional Engineering College at Thiruchirapalli

4486. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Regional Engineering College was started at Thiruchirapalli in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the names of the present Members of the Board of Governors and their positions;

(c) the dates on which the Board met with the names of the places of each meeting held during the last three years; and

(d) the broad outlines of subject matters in the agenda discussed during each meeting in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) The Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli was started on 1st July, 1964

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9281/75]

(d) As per establishment of the Scheme, the Board of Governors has the full powers for the administration and management of the affairs and finances of the College.

At the meetings of the Board of Governors on all these occasions mentioned in the statement, matters concerning the administration of the Institute, such as staff, pay scales, service conditions, etc. as also academic matters, such as purchase of equipment construction of buildings, provision of amenities for the students and staff etc. were considered.

मंत्रालय द्वारा भेजी गई सरकारी तारें

4487. श्री सुधा कर पांडे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में गत तीन महीनों में राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न

विभागो और उनके अधीन कार्यालयो को कितने तार भेजे हैं ,

(ख) उनमे से कितने तार हिन्दी मे भेजे गए और कितने अग्रेजी मे, और

(ग) इन तारो को हिन्दी मे न भेजने के क्या कारण है और इस मामले मे क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम) (क) से (ग). 28 फर 7 1475 क. समाप्त होने वाले तीन महीने की अवधि के दौरान मत्रालय द्वारा राज्य सरकारो और उसके अधीनस्थ कार्यालयो को जारी किए गये सरकारी तारो की सख्या 2662 थी । इन मे से 20 हिन्दी मे और 2642 अग्रेजी मे जारी किए गए थे ।

जिन अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यो ने अपनी सरकारी भाषा के रूप मे हिन्दी को नही अपनाया है, उनको भेजे गए तार सांविधिक आवश्यकता के अन्तर्गत, अग्रेजी मे जारी किए जाने थे । अत: ऐसे राज्यो को उपरोक्त 2261 तार अग्रेजी मे ही जारी किए गए थे । अन्य राज्यो को हिन्दी मे तार भेजने की स्थिति मे सुधार करने के लिए उन कर्मचारियो को जिन्हे इस क्षेत्र मे पर्याप्त अनुभव नही है, तारो के प्रारूप तैयार करने सहित, हिन्दी मे प्रारूप तैयार करने का आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए मत्रालय मे कार्यशालाओ (वर्कशापो) का आयोजन किया जाता है ।

Setting up of Petrol Pump in DIZ Area, New Delhi

4488. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing had originally decided to allot land for setting up of a petrol pump in the D.I.Z. area, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Committee appointed for examining the redevelopment plans of D.I.Z. area has since submitted its report and has not recommended setting up of a petrol pump; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry would cancel the orders issued earlier for allotment of a plot of land for setting up of a petrol pump and ensure that no petrol pump is located in D I Z. area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Committee have, in their report for sectors I and II of the DIZ area, kept the area allotted for petrol pump as "Green".

(c) No final decision has yet been taken about the cancellation of the allotment made for the petrol pump. It cannot also be said that no petrol pump will be located in the DIZ area till the Committee's Report about the remaining area is received.

Permission to export Entire Stock of Sugar of Paiyam Sugar Factory, Madhubani

4489 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Paiyam Sugar Factory in the District of Madhubani (formerly Darbhanga) in Bihar was idle for the last several years and has been revived under the co-operative society and new co-operative management,

(b) whether new Board of Directors of the Factory has requested the Government for permission to export the entire stock of sugar of this mill as a special case to enable it to ward off the huge deficit incurred during the closure of the factory and under the previous management; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) There is a sugar factory at Ryam in district Darbhanga. During the last ten years, it had not worked only during 1972-73 season. It has since been converted into a co-operative sugar factory under the name of 'The Tirhut Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Ryam'.

(b) Yes, Sir; for release of 500 tonnes of free sale sugar for export.

(c) A release of 400 tonnes has been given.

Proposal to establish a Public Sector Corporation to manufacture Baby Food and other Processed Food

4490. SHRIMATI PREMALABAI CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to establish a public sector corporation to manufacture low cost baby food and other processed food; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) A proposal to set up a Nutritious Foods Development Corporation for producing various types of feeding materials for vulnerable group was considered. It has been decided that, for the present, existing agencies may be utilised for this work.

(b) Does not arise?

नये विश्वविद्यालय

4491. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 के दौरान पूरे भारत में कितने विश्वविद्यालयों को खोलने के प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं या किए जाने हैं अथवा कितने प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) उसका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन): (क) और (ख). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, तमिलनाडु में विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के प्रस्ताव को सिद्धान्त : इस शर्त पर स्वीकार कर लिया गया है कि प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय के रसायन प्रौद्योगिकी, चर्म प्रौद्योगिकी, वस्त्र प्रौद्योगिकी और वास्तुकला तथा नगर आयोजन विभागों को सम्मिलित किया जाए ।

निम्नलिखित प्रस्तावों को विभिन्न स्तरों पर जांच की जा रही है :—

(1) अमरावती में विदर्भ क्षेत्र मे विश्वविद्यालय ।

(2) पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में विश्वविद्यालय ।

(3) पश्चिम बंगाल मे मिदनापुर मे विश्वविद्यालय ।

(4) भावनगर में आवासीय विश्वविद्यालय ।

(5) फैजाबाद में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ।

(6) कानपुर में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ।

(7) धारवाड़ में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ।

(8) तथा (9) —

(i) गुन्टूर और (ii) दारंगल के उत्तर-स्नातक केन्द्रों का दर्जा बढ़ा कर विश्वविद्यालय बनाना ।

Grants to Vikram University, Ujjain

4492. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the amount of grants given by U.G.C. and Central Government to Vikram University, Ujjain during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively and the items on which these grants have been spent year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9298/75]

National Award for Proved MSS

4493. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the recipients of National Awards for the 10 proved manuscripts during 1973-74 and the criterion thereof; and

(b) the authority which examines this before an award is given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE: (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the prizes awarded under the "Scheme for Award of Prizes to Hindi writers of non-Hindi speaking areas for their literary works in Hindi." In respect of the year 1973-74, the award of 10 first prizes and 3 second prizes has been announced. The names of the recipients are as follows:

1st Prize.

1. Shri A. P. Kamath.
2. Shri M. M. Jagtap.
3. Shri K. Narayan.
4. Dr. N. Raman Nair.
5. Shri S. C. Chulkimath.
6. Shri S R. Joshi.
7. Shri N. Mishra.
8. Shri V. Ramamurthy Renu.
9. Shri R. Vilinathan.
10. Dr A N Raina

IInd Prize

1 Shri R B. Parmar.
2 Prof A. A. Sanadi,
3 Shri Mohd Malik Mudalgi.

The entries submitted by the candidates are evaluated by Hindi scholars selected for the purpose and on the basis of their assessment, the best works are selected for award by Government

Co-operative Milk Dairies in Kerala

4494. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milk dairies run on co-operative basis throughout the State of Kerala and their location;

(b) their production figures and progress during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Three dairy plants are functioning in the Cooperative Sector in Kerala. These are at Calicut, Kottayam and Palghat.

(b) The production figures and progress during the last two years are given below:—

(Figures in litres per day)

Name of the Dairy	Installed capacity	Milk Procurement		Milk through pu*	
		1973	1974	1973	1974
1. Calicut	6,000	5,701	5,741	5,701	5,741
2. Kottayam	6,000	3,634	4,362	3,634	4,362
3. Palghat	6,000	4,354	1,645	4,354	2,353

Alleged Misappropriation of Funds by Delhi Waqf Board

4495 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged misappropriation of funds by Delhi Waqf Board, and

(b) if so, whether Government will constitute a thorough inquiry into the affairs of this Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) Yes Sir The Delhi Administration has reported that a number of complaints alleging misappropriation of funds of the Wakf Board and misuse of wakf properties, by the members and staff of the Delhi Wakf Board have been received by it and they are being examined by that Administration

(b) The question of any inquiry into the affairs of the Delhi Board will depend on the result of the examination of the complaints by the Delhi Administration

Re-introduction of Prohibition by Tamil Nadu Government

4496 SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have to incur a loss of Rupees 234 crores in the Fifth Plan period due to the re-introduction of prohibition in the States,

(b) whether the State Government have sought a Central assistance to compensate this loss, and

(c) if so the facts and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (c) The Tamil Nadu Government have stated that the reintroduction of full prohibition in the State with effect from 1-9-1974 would, on a conservative estimate, result in a revenue loss of Rs 243 crores during the Fifth Plan period over and above what had been taken into account by the Finance Commission They have asked for assistance from the Centre to meet wholly or substantially the loss arising from reintroduction of prohibition The matter is now under the consideration of the Central Government

Employment provided under Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Projects

4497. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total number of persons employed and their jobs guaranteed under the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Projects State-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The number of persons employed and the duration of their employment vary. As such date of employment generated is collected in terms of mandays. A statement showing the number of mandays of employment generated in the various States States under Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974 75 is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9283/75].

Veterinary Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi

4498. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary Hospitals in Delhi and New Delhi at present and the number of S.P.C.A. Inspectors working in Delhi and number of cases registered by them during the last one year;

(b) whether most of the bullock cart owners beat the animals mercilessly and make them carry heavy iron girders etc. and no weighing machines are available at any place to find out the actual weight of heavy materials;

(c) whether water tanks for animals have not been constructed at central places by N.D.M.C., Delhi Cantonment Area Committee and Municipal Corporation during the last several years; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the Government to open new veterinary hospitals to construct large number of water tanks and to appoint S.P.C.A. Inspectors in different Zones in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTERY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL)

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is received.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in States

4499. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state names of the States in which crash programme for rural employment reached the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): A statement showing statewise employment targets and employment created during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9284/75.]

The scheme was in operation for a period of three years. During 1971-72, all States/Union Territories excepting Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, A. & N. Islands, Delhi, Goa, L M A Islands, Mizoram and Pondicherry exceeded the minimum targets. The maximum targets were, however, exceeded in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

During 1972-73, all States/Union Territories excepting Manipur, A. & N. Islands, Goa, L.M.A. Islands and

Pondicherry exceeded minimum targets. The maximum targets were exceeded by all States/Union Territories except those indicated above and the States of Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Delhi.

During 1973-74 all States/Union Territories excepting Manipur, A. & N. Islands, Goa, L.M.A. Islands and Pondicherry exceeded minimum targets. The maximum targets were also exceeded by all States/Union Territories with the exception of the above states and the States of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi and Mizoram.

The achievement of targets was quite satisfactory in view of the fact that the minimum and maximum targets were fixed on the basis of an annual allocation of Rs. 50 crores while the expenditure incurred during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was of the order of Rs. 31.17 crores Rs. 53.34 crores and Rs. 42.31 crores respectively.

Permission to states to allow Producers to increase price of Sugar

4500. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the States have been permitted to allow the producers to increase the price of sugar arbitrarily in the country in order to increase export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): No, Sir.

Promotion on ad hoc basis of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D.

4501. SHRI TUNA ORAON:
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 68 on the 11th November, 1974 and Unstarred Question No. 3564 on 26th August, 1974 and lay a statement on the Table of the House showing;

(a) the names of Assistant Engineers Class II in C.P.W.D. who are promoted on *ad hoc* basis;

(b) the dates since when Assistant Engineers Class II are promoted and officiating on *ad hoc* basis;

(c) a copy of orders of the Supreme Court under which promotion of Junior Engineers are being made on *ad hoc* basis; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite implementation of the decision of the Supreme Court?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of persons given in Statement I, who have been promoted purely on *ad hoc* basis to the posts of Assistant Engineer, Class II in the CPWD, indicating their names and dates of their appointment to the post, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9285/75].

(c) A copy of the order of the Supreme Court given in Statement II is laid on the table of the House.

[*Placed in Library, See* No, LT 92875/75.]

(d) The Supreme Court has not so far given any decision in the appeal filed by some of the direct recruit Assistant Engineers against the judgement of the Delhi High Court in the case of Messrs M. Rammayya and other Assistant Engineers. In view of this, the question of implementing the decision of the Supreme Court does not arise. As per orders of the Supreme Court dated 17th August, 1973, only *ad hoc* promotions to the grade of Assistant Engineer are being made pending disposal of the Appeal by the Supreme Court.

Joint strategy to resolve Farrakka Barrage Issue

4502. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the outcome of talks held in New Delhi in February, 1975 to resolve *inter-alia* the Farrakka Barrage issue;

(b) whether any settlement of the problem is in sight;

(c) whether the question of utilising Brahmaputra water was discussed;

(d) if so, whether any joint strategy could be arrived at in the light of discussion; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). The talks held in New Delhi in February, 1975 between Mr. Abdur Rab Serneabat, Minister of Flood Control, Water Resoruces and Power of Bangladesh and the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation related to the Ganga waters, and were in pursuance of the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh of May 16, 1974. This marked an important step in a mutual understanding of the Ganga water issue.

Non-optimal utilisation of Water Resources

4503. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main factors contributing to non-optimal utilisation of water resources at the farm level are the prevailing irrigation charges which are based on norms, considerations, which have no relevants to the economic in as much as the gross revenue generated is not sufficient to cover even the working expenses;

(b) what are the instructions/guidelines to the State Governments to revise water charges/water rates structure and details thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of the State Governments to the proposal for revision of water rate structure; and

(d) what steps are taken to evolve rational and remunarative irrigation policy to realise a high rate of returns on capital investment in the project; cost of administration and maintenance of irrigation system linked with the productivity and supplemental irrigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and charges for water supply for irrigation from Government canals and works vary from State to State and even from project to project in some of the States. The water rates are generally levied on the basis of extent of area irrigated and crops raised.

The prevailing water rates in the States are not adequate to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges. Low water rates, however, cannot be considered as one of the main factors for non-optimal utilisation of water resources.

(b) to (d). The State Governments have been urged from time to time for upward revision of water rates in stages in an equitable way so as to meet the maintenance and operational charges and part of the interest charges on the capital investment.

The States of Bihar, Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Uttar Pradesh have enhanced water rates since 1971. The States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal proposed further enhancement during 1974-75 to mobilise additional financial resources.

यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालिजिज़ कर्मचारी यूनियन, दिल्ली के संयुक्त सचिव से प्राप्त पत्र

4504. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनिवर्सिटी एण्ड कालेज कर्मचारी यूनियन दिल्ली के संयुक्त सचिव ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति को 16 फरवरी को एक पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका विषय क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरूल हसन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पत्र में रामलाल आनन्द कालेज के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखि आरोप लगाए गए हैं —

(1) भूतपूर्व रोकड़िया द्वारा कॉलेज की निधियो का गबन तथा उसके फलस्वरूप उसकी पदावनति ।

(2) प्रिंसिपल के तत्कालीन वैय० सहायक द्वारा कालेज की निधियो का गबन तथा उसके बावजूद उसकी पदोन्नति ।

(3) सायंकालीन कक्षाओं में अधीक्षक (लेखा) के स्थायीकरण को रोकना ।

(4) सांयकालीन कक्षाओं में पुस्तकाध्यक्ष के पद के विरुद्ध व्यावसायिक सहायक की नियुक्ति ।

(5) सांयकालीन कक्षाओं में नियमों के विरुद्ध लिपिक-टाईपिस्ट की नियुक्ति ।

(6) शासी निकाय के अध्यक्ष के वर्तमान नौकर की सांयकालीन कक्षाओं में पानी वाले के रूप में नियुक्ति जब कि ऐसा कोई पद विद्यमान नहीं है ।

(ग) क्योंकि रामलाल आनन्द कालेज, विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा चलाया जाने वाला एक कालेज है, इस मामले में उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय का काम है ।

Illiteracy

4506. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks made by the Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court, Mr Sankar Prasad Mitra while delivering his welcome address at the first National Literacy Conference in Calcutta that the number of illiterate in India in 1971 exceeded its total population in 1951 and that the workers and peasants organisations did not press for giving priority to adult education; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). If children in the age-group 0—5 are included among the illiterates, the statement referred to would be correct. However, in comparing figures of literates it would be appropriate to exclude young children upto age of

9. The position of literacy in other age-groups is as under:—

(Figures in millions)

Age-group	1951				1971			
	Number of literates	% age	No. of Illiterates	% age	Number of literates	% age	No of of Illiterates	% age
10—14 . . .	9 72	23 0	32·62	77·0	33 64	49·8	33 98	50·2
15—24 . . .	14·37	23·7	46·28	76·3	43·01	47 5	47 59	52 5
25—34 . . .	11·05	20·3	43·40	79·7	26·00	33 9	50 61	66·1
35+ . . .	16 03	16 0	83·96	84 0	36 62	24 5	112 67	75·5
Age not stated . .	0 02	8·7	0·21	91·3	0·14	14 4	0 83	85·6
Total Excluding 0—9 .	51 19	19 9	206·47	80·1	139 41	36 2	245 68	63·8

The percentage of illiteracy on the other hand, has consistently shown a downward trend. This trend is most marked in the crucial age-group 10—24. Government is keenly conscious of the need to eradicate illiteracy as early as possible, and the formal and non-formal education strategies proposed in the Fifth Plan are designed to reach this objective.

Irrigation Projects taken up by Bihar with Central Assistance

4507. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether irrigation projects taken up by the State Government of Bihar during the year 1974-75 with Central Assistance are not likely to be completed for want of required assistance from the Centre; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central assistance to the States for State Plans is provided by way of block loans and grants for the Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular scheme or sector. Since Irrigation is a state subject, it is for the state Government to provide necessary funds for the irrigation schemes

Lack of Civic Amenities in Janta Category Quarters of DDA in Kalkaji

4508. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) whether some Janta category quarters have been allotted in Kalkaji by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether the water tanks have not been provided in the latrines, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is no arrangement for letting out the dirty water coming from upper storey flats and the water remains standing at the

ground floor which creates a lot of inconvenience and also health hazard for the ground floor residents; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To economise on the total cost water tanks in the latrines were not provided but in view of the representation received, it has now been decided to provide the water tanks and flushing cisterns in the latrines.

(c) Proper arrangements exist for letting out the dirty water coming from the upper storey flat through C.I. pipes and underground drainage system. There is no inconvenience or health hazard to the ground floor residents on this account.

(d) Question does not arise.

भेजा (उत्तर प्रदेश) और जमुनिया (मध्य प्रदेश) में भुखमरी

4509. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार की है कि जिसमें देश में भूख के कारण हुई मौतों का विस्तृत विवरण मिल सके;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इलाहाबाद के भेजा तथा जबलपुर के जमुनिया में भुखमरी से मौतें हुई हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भुखमरी को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) सरकार देश में भुखमरी से मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं करती । तथापि, भारत सरकार को जब कभी ऐसी सूचना मिलती है तो भुखमरी से मृत्यु होने के बारे में सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से सही-सही जानकारी प्राप्त की जाती है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों ने सूचना दी है कि न इलाहाबाद में भेजा अथवा जबलपुर में जमुनिया में ही भुखमरी से कोई मृत्यु हुई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Confirmation of Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D.

4510. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3531 on the 26th August, 1974 and state the target date when it is proposed to confirm (67+10=77 Nos.) Executive Engineers Class I in C.P.W.D. who are officiating for more than ten years but less than 15 years and 38 Nos. officiating more than 15 years against (95+25=120 Nos.) Permanent posts lying vacant as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4564 dated the 16th December, 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The seniority list of Executive Engineers is required to be revised consequent upon the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 11th December, 1974 in the Writ Petition filed by Shri A. K. Subraman and others. The implications of the judgment of the Supreme Court are being examined in consultation with the Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and, thereafter, a revised seniority list will be drawn up. The question of confirmation of the Executive Engineers will be taken up after the seniority list is revised in accordance with the judgement of the Supreme Court.

New Statues in Delhi

4511. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the Government's consideration to instal new statues in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government, from its own side, is considering only the question of the installation of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi and setting up a Martyr's Memorial consisting of a statue of Mahatma Gandhi, amongst, others, in a group. However, the Municipal Corporation and some other societies propose to instal a number of statues. The details of these are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Statues proposed to be installed in Delhi	Proposed location	Present position
(a) *Statues proposed to be installed by Delhi Municipal Corporation*		
1. Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Opposite Khooni Darwaza near Delhi Gate.	The Delhi Urban Art Commission has approved the location of all these statues. The statute of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose since been installed and the work on the installation of the statute of Maharana Pratap has been taken in hand. Their is no progress in regard to the installation of the remaining 7 statues.
2. Shri Subhash Chandra Bose	Subhash Park, Opposite Red Fort.	
3. Maharana Pratap	Quadsia Garden.	
4. Shri Bhagat Singh	Bhagat Singh Marg.	
5. Hakim Ajmal Khan	Ajmal Khan Park, Karol Bagh.	
6. Shri Savarkar	Lajpat Nagar.	
7. Swami Vivekananda	At the crossing of Panchquin Road & Chitra Gupta Road.	
8. Shri Deen Dayal Upadhaya	Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg.	
9. Shri Madan Mohan Malaviya	Malaviya Nagar.	
(b) *Statues proposed to be installed by others*		
1. Lala Lajpat Rai (by Servants of People's Society).	At the junction of Talkatora Rd. & Pant Marg.	The existing barracks on the site are to be demolished.
2. Shri Thiru Valluvar (by Thiru Valluvar Kalai Manram).	Near Tamil Sangam Building Ramakrishnapuram.	The design of the pedstal to be finalised with the approval of Delhi Urban Art Commission.

Indigenous Manufacture of Fishing Trawlers

4512. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had chalked out a scheme for indigenous manufacture of trawlers in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Government had chalked out two schemes one in 1968 and another in 1973 for the import of trawlers but linked with the construction of trawlers in the country, the objective being the development of indigenous capability for the construction of trawlers. Under the 1968 scheme parties who are permitted to import trawlers have to construct one trawler indigenously for every two trawlers permitted for import. Under the 1973 scheme parties who are permitted to import trawlers have to construct one trawler indigenously for every one trawler permitted for import. The 1973 scheme also envisages the obtaining of the designs and shop floor drawings of the types of trawlers to be imported and of obtaining foreign expertise for the construction of trawlers indigenously at selected shipyards, from the foreign shipyards concerned.

Apart from the above two schemes, a scheme has been taken up to strengthen the Goa shipyard, Goa and Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta under Norwegian aid to develop indigenous capability for the construction of trawlers. The scheme also envisages the obtaining of Norwegian experties, designs of vessels and certain components of the trawlers to facilitate the acquisition of indigenous capacity.

(b) Under the 1968 scheme, orders have been placed for the construction of six trawlers at one of the Indian shipyards by one party, based on a design imported by an Indian shipyard. Five other parties also placed orders but the construction could not be undertaken, among other reasons due to absence of proven designs. Under the 1973 scheme, designs and shop floor drawings are being obtained from foreign shipyards and it is expected that there will be progress in the construction of trawlers indigenously soon after these are received. Regarding the scheme introduced in 1973, steps have been taken by two parties by making deposits with an Indian shipyard for the construction of trawlers. Other parties have certain difficulties concerning financing and due to higher cost of trawlers. These problems are under examination. In regard to the programme to be taken up by Norwegian Aid, details are being worked out in consultation with Norwegian authorities. Further two Indian shipyards have obtained designs of trawlers from abroad and one of them has started construction of trawlers.

Experiments on Biological Control of Pests

4513. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. P. T. Haskell, Director of the Centre for Overseas Pest Research, London, visited Delhi recently;

(b) if so, purpose of his visit; and

(c) whether a method of biological control of pests responsible for much of the damage to cereal crops is proposed to be tried in India and if so, when and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Dr. P. T. Haskell visited India from 14th to 31st March in 1973.

(b) The purpose was to visit some research Institutes in the country and

to investigate the possibilities of collaboration in plant protection research and development, with particular reference to the introduction of Integrated Pest Control System, biological control of aquatic weeds and pest surveillance.

(c) Yes, Sir. Research on Biological control of pests has already been taken up in this country against pests of various crops. At the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, research on biological control of rice pests has been taken up. ICAR has sanctioned from cess funds two schemes, one at the Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Lucknow and the other at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, for research on biological control of sugarcane pests and these are in operation since last year. One scheme at the Aligarh Muslim University has been sanctioned from cess funds for research on utilizing predacious nematodes for the control of plant parasitic nematodes of crops. ICAR has also formulated an "All India Coordinated Research Project for the Biological Control of Crop Pests". In this Project, it is proposed to locate a main centre at the Station of the Common-wealth Institute of Biological Control located in Bangalore. It is envisaged to cover the major pests of Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Coconut, Apple and some Horticulture crops.

Directions to State Governments to procure surplus Rice, Paddy and Wheat from Producers

4514. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directions to all the State Governments to issue notification under the Essential Commodities Act to procure all surplus rice, paddy and wheat stocks from producers; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which have taken steps in this direction and the progress thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). (a) and (b). The Government of India have not issued any directions to the State Governments to issue notifications under the Essential Commodities Act to procure all surplus rice, paddy and wheat stocks from producers.

2. With a view to maximising procurement during the Kharif marketing season 1974-75, the Government of India decided that the State Governments should combine a levy on producers of paddy with a levy on rice millers. A levy on producers of paddy is now in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

3. The procurement policy for the rabi marketing season 1974-75 did not initially provide for a levy on producers of wheat in the main wheat producing States but a levy on producers was introduced subsequently in Rajasthan. In Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, in addition to the traders' levy, the State Governments also took statutory powers to requisition wheat stocks from stockholders including producers As for the remaining States, a levy on producers was introduced in Bihar and Gujarat. In Maharashtra, wheat continued to be included in the State Government's monopoly purchase-cum-compulsory procurement scheme, which provided for a producer levy.

4. During the marketing season 1974-75, 2.94 million tonnes of rice and 1.92 million tonnes of wheat have been procured so far under different systems of procurement

Soil Erosion in Himalayan Region

4515. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether erosion, the most damaging threat to world's mountain

forests, is now spreading faster than it can be combated according to geological experts;

(b) whether twenty-five per cent of the Himalayan forests have been damaged in the last fifteen years; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for erosion and preventive steps taken if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned States and a reply will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha as soon as the relevant information is received.

Relief to Newly Licensed Sugar Factories Facing Financial Difficulties

4516. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on providing relief to newly licensed sugar factories facing financial difficulties because of the steep rise in the cost of machinery; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The matter is receiving attention.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Multi Purpose 'Mahi' Project

4517. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of construction of Multipurpose Mahi project is being retarded owing to paucity of funds;

(b) if so, whether the State Government have made a request to the Centre for additional financial assistance in this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The progress of works on Mahi Bajajsagar Project has been slow on account of the inability of the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan to provide adequate funds for the project.

(b) No specific request for additional central assistance has been received by the Centre from these State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Workshop on Minor Oil Seeds

4518. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he opened a workshop on minor oil seeds recently at Calcutta;

(b) if so, the organisers of this workshop;

(c) whether he made a plea for exploitation of minor oilseeds in course of his speech in the conference; and

(d) the constraints that stood in the way of the collection and utilisation of these oil seeds and specific steps Government have taken or propose to take to develop cooperatives in the tribal areas so as to boost up the production of oilseeds in the tribal areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Workshop was organised by the East India Oil Millers' Association, Calcutta in collaboration with Directorate of Oilseeds Development,

Hyderabad and the Indian Standards Institute, New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main constraints are:—

(i) Short period of lease

(ii) Inadequate Organisation for collection.

(iii) Short period of collection and lack of storage facilities.

(iv) Large amounts of finance required during the short period of collection.

(v) Inadequate road communications.

(vi) Low price paid to the seed collectors.

(vii) Lack of assured and stabilised market in certain cases.

(viii) Scattered distribution, lack of authentic data on availability, variation in yields and need for development of hitherto unexploited oilseeds.

(ix) Utilisation of oilcakes.

All the Tribal Development Agencies have been advised to organise suitable cooperative societies for collection and marketing of the minor oilseeds of tree origin

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission's Directorate of Non-edible Oils and Soap Industry, in keeping with the Commission's policy and approach is directing its efforts to implement its programme for collection, processing and utilisation of minor oil/seeds oils through cooperative societies.

The guidelines for the Rural Works Programme envisaged under the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers Programme have been suitably amended to include collection of minor oilseeds.

World Telugu Conference

4519. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a World Telugu Conference is proposed to be held at Hyderabad from April 12, 1975; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and objectives thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) The Reception Committee, World Telugu Conference, Hyderabad has informed that it proposes to held the World Telugu Conference from 12th to 18th April, 1975.

(b) The aims and objectives of the Conference as stated by the Reception Committee will be.—

(i) To provide an opportunity and a forum for the Telugu people and lovers of Telugu, spread all over the world, to meet and exchange views for strengthening cultural and linguistic bonds.

(ii) To promote cooperation among the Telugu people and lovers of Telugu for the development of Telugu language, literature, culture and arts.

(iii) To undertake publications pertaining to the life and letter of the Telugu people for the benefit of all concerned.

(iv) To provide facilities for research in the fields of arts and letters for universities, institutions and scholars engaged in Telugu Studies in India and abroad.

(v) To foster better understanding through cultural contacts by exchange of delegations of study teams, scholars, writers and artistes.

Prostitution in Bombay

4520. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 9th September, 1974 fulfilling the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 105 on 22nd July, 1974 regarding prostitution in Bombay and state:

(a) which are the areas in Bombay in which buildings are inhabited by common prostitutes who carry on prostitution mostly by themselves that is independently and willingly;

(b) what is their number,

(c) whether Government had taken any serious step to rehabilitate them; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) According to the Government of Maharashtra prostitution is reported to be carried on 'independently and willingly' in buildings located at Falkland Road, Foras Road, Suklai Street, Kamathipura Streets, Kandewadi, Kenneddy Bridge, Bapty Road, Khetwadi Road and Lane.

(b) It is not possible to ascertain the number of such persons.

(c) and (d). Protective Homes and Rescue Home have been established under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 by the State Government as well as by voluntary organisations. In these Homes, apart from food and shelter, the inmates are given training in useful crafts such as tailoring, embroidery, knitting home science and home nursing so as to ensure their ultimate rehabilitation in the society later. In several cases marriages of the inmates are also arranged with suitable outside males.

Fishing Harbours at Paradeep and Dhamra

4521. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the proposed Fishing Harbours at Paradip and Dhamra;

(b) when Government received the Project report from the Chief Engineer, Paradip Port Trust; and

(c) if so, main features thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The proposals for a fishing harbour at Paradeep major port have been technically examined. Certain clarifications were asked for from State Government in this connection. These have been received and the matter is now being processed further.

(b) The original proposal was received in February, 1972 and the revised proposal in November, 1973.

(c) The harbour is designed to accommodate 15 large and 50 small vessels with a capacity of handling about 10,000 tonnes of fish per annum, with provision for expansion of facilities at a later stage. The harbour will have a draft of 5 metres with facilities like landing wharf, auction and packing halls, roads, navigational aids, etc. The revised outlay on the fishing harbour is estimated as Rs. 216 lakhs approx.

Certain clarification had been asked for from the State Government in this connection, which have since been received. The proposal is now being processed further.

Flourine Content in Drinking Water

4522. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state·

(a) what are the regions in India where the Flourine content in drinking water is excessive and is causing great suffering to the people in those regions;

(b) whether any preference is given in sanctioning water supply projects for these regions; and

(c) if not, whether Government will in future at least give the top most priority to provide alternative food/water supply to these unfortunate victims of Flourises?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Endemic flourosis, due to excessive concentration of flouride, occurs with varying intensity in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka Kerala, Punjab and Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) During the Vth Plan under the Minimum needs Programme in State sector an outlay of Rs. 564 crores has been proposed for rural water supply for difficult and problem villages which include villages having water with high flouride content. There is no scheme in this Ministry for providing any special food in such areas.

बीमार चीनी मिलें :

4523. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री आर० बी० बड़े :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बीमार चीनी मिलें, राज्यवार, कितनी हैं ;

(ख) कारखानों के बीमार होने की कसौटी और कारण मीमांसा क्या है; और

(ग) उनके प्रति सरकार की नीति और की गई कार्यवाही क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (ग)। इस समय चीनी मिलों की रुग्ण ता के बारे में कोई सुस्पष्ट कसौटी नहीं है। यहां तक कि चीनी उद्योग जांच आयोग भी इस सम्बन्ध में सर्वसम्मत अथवा बहुमत निर्णय देने में सफल नहीं हुआ है कि चीनी उद्योग में 'रुग्णता' से क्या अभिप्राय है। ऐसी चीनी मिलों, जो कि उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18–ए अथवा 18–ए० ए० के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, को केन्द्रीय सरकार रुग्ण मिल समझती है और कार्यविधि का पालन करने के बाद उन मिलों का प्रबन्ध हाथ में लिया जाता है। ऐसी रुग्ण चीनी मिलों की राज्यवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	रुग्ण मिलों की संख्या
उत्तर प्रदेश	1
बिहार	1

Development of Conventional and non-Conventional Oil Seeds

4524. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether there has been any increase in the fat and oil resources of the country by intensifying research and development on conventional oil seeds and tapping non-conventional hitherto less exploited minor oil-seeds including non-edible ones;

(b) whether India is rich in minor oil seeds like Mahua, Neem, Karanji,

Kusum and Sal which offered excellent potentialties to improve the oilseeds economy as a whole and may serve industrial purposes; and

(c) whether Government have made its targets and definite plan m this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes. Sir. The production of five major oilseeds (groundnut rapemustard, sesamum. lineseed and castor) in the country has increased from 6.8 million tonnes during 1968-69 (the base year of the IV Five Year Plan) to 8.68 million tonnes during 1973-74, (the last year for the IV Five Year Plan); the highest production realised during the IV Plan period being 9.25 million tonnes in 1970-71. This has accordingly helped in increasing the fat and oil resources of the country. The production estimates for 1974-75 are not yet available In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of Oilseeds were implemented during the Fourth Plan to achieve a quick increase in their production. Under these schemes, assistance was being provided on plant protection measures, demonstrations besides provision of additional staff. These efforts were supported by research on oilseeds being carried out under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds.

Considerable progress has also been made in increasing the availability of oil from minor oilseeds of tree origin. These oilseeds are collected over wide areas and crushed in hundreds of oil mills scattered all over the country. It is, therefore, difficult to arrive at accurate estimates of the quantities collected every year and the oils produced. However, taking all factors into consideration, the production of these oils may be estimated to have risen to about 75,000 tonnes during 1974-75 from about 59,000 tonnes during 1970-71.

(b) Yes, Sir. Oilseeds from many species of tree origin which grow abundantly in the forest as well as non-forest areas, are good potential sources of oils used at present for industrial purposes.

It has been estimated that the total potential of oils from this source may be about 1.0 million tonnes. The realisable potential in the immediate future is, however, limited because of the various constraints such as the scattered distribution of trees, short period of collection, large amounts of finance required during the short period of collection, low price paid to the seed collector (who in most cases is a tribal), sparse population in some areas and inadequate road communications in interior areas.

(c) Yes, Sir. The production target of oils from seeds of tree origin by the end of the V Five Year Plan has been fixed at 115,000 tonnes which is proposed to be achieved by overcoming, to the extent possible, the constraints hindering the collection and exploitation of these oilseeds.

दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड

4525. श्री आर० बी० वडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनको किस तिथि को नामांकित किया गया था ;

(ख) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड की सम्पत्ति का अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड का गत तीन वर्षों का प्राप्ति तथा व्यय का विवरण क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को वक्फ बोर्ड की गतिविधियों के विरुद्ध कुछ ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए थे और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के सदस्य ये हैं :—

1. एस० एम० एच० वर्नी, भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा
2. मिर्जा महमूद बेग
3. सुल्तान यार खां
4. सैयद अहमद हाश्मी
5. दोस्त मुहम्मद कुरेशी
6. हाजी मुहम्मद फारूक
7. हसन सानी निजामी
8. जियाउल हसन फरूकी
9. इनायतुल्लाह
10. मिर्जा सिद्दीक अली
11. एम० एच० ए० जाफरी

ये 17 अगस्त, 1973 को नियुक्त किए गए थे।

(ख) इस समय दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के पास 6.50 करोड़ रु० के अनुमानित मूल्य की सम्पत्ति है।

(ग) दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड का गत तीन वर्षों की प्राप्ति और व्यय का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	प्राप्ति	व्यय
1971–72—	रु०	रु०
	445,519.63	440,084.96
1972–73		
	501,237.70	492,449.64
1973–74—		
	460,269.67	451,047.41

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन को दिल्ली वक्फ बोर्ड के सदस्यों, स्टाफ द्वारा धनराशि के कथित गबन और वक्फ की संपत्ति के दुरुपयोग की कई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

Rise in Prices of Food Materials in Kerala

4526. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the prices of rice and other common food materials are rising rapidly in the State of Kerala during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and actions taken to control this price rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Although the rice prices have shown upward trend since October, 1974, the prices of some of the other common food commodities have shown an easy tendency. The rise in rice prices is mainly attributable to unsatisfactory crop condition during Kharif season 1974-75. The State Government has tightened the regulatory measures to prevent violation of food laws to check rise in prices.

Effect of U.S. Arm Supply to Pakistan on Wheat Supply to India

4527. CH. RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any effect on wheat supply on long-term credit terms to India despite America's decision to lifting of the Arms embargo on Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Agreement has since been signed between the Governments of India and United States of America for supply of 8 lakh tonnes of wheat on long term credit basis.

Under-Invoicing and Evasion of Taxes by Traders in Punjab and Haryana in Wheat Sales

4528. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to letter of 17th November, 1974 from Minister of State for Food and Agriculture to a Socialist Party Member and state:

(a) whether the charge of under-invoicing and evasion of taxes by traders in Punjab and Haryana in the matter of wheat sales has not been conceded by the Minister;

(b) if so, the action taken against traders by the Centre and the states,

(c) whether the charge of corruption in the matter of high milling margins allowed by West Bengal Government has also been impliedly conceded by the Minister; and

(d) whether this charge was probed by the Wanchoo Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). There have been reports of under-invoicing by traders in Punjab and Haryana in the matter of sale of levy-free wheat, and to curb mal-practices of this type, the Governments of Punjab and Haryana stopped issue of fresh export permits in August, 1974 to private traders for taking wheat to deficit States;

(c) and (d). No, Sir. On the contrary, it was explained that the milling margin being allowed by the West Bengal Government was not as high as suggested.

National Council for Vocational Education

4529. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Council for Vocational Education; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The All India Council of Technical Education has recommended that for a proper review and coordination of policy and programmes of vocational and technical education and to provide effective linkages between them and also programmes of vocational and apprenticeship training, a National Council for Vocational Education be set up by the Central Government with corresponding State Boards/Councils in all the States. The recommendation was considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education and endorsed by them at their meeting held on 4th and 5th November, 1974. The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Departments.

Present Requirement of Foodgrains

4530 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether NCAER's economic review have estimated 120 million tonnes of foodgrains sufficient for our present population; and

(b) if so, the time by which this target can be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The food situation is being kept under constant review and every effect is being made to increase production of foodgrains to the maximum extent.

Gratuity to N.S.S. Personnel

4531. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile National Discipline Scheme Personnel employed in the National Service Scheme are being deprived of gratuity for the services rendered by them in the National Fitness Corps on superannuation;

(b) whether the Personnel, when Re-deployed from one Organisation to the other, are entitled to the aforesaid benefit;

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the such National Service Scheme Personnel are being deprived of the said benefit, and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to reconsider their case and extend this benefit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir, in the event of re-deployment from one Government organisation to another without a break as in this case.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Progress of Seed Production for Exports

4532. SHRI SHIV SHANKER PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation is touring the various States alongwith a team of experts from the World Bank; if so, facts thereof;

(b) the broad outlines of the programme to make the country self-sufficient in seeds production and also to generate exports after creating a sizeable buffer stock for indigeneous requirement; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) to (c) The World Bank has shown interest in assisting the National Seeds Programme in the country. The Government of India have, therefore, taken up formulation of a National Seeds Project for World Bank assistance. It is proposed to involve all the agencies concerned with seed production and distribution, such as the State Governments, the Agricultural Universities, Seed Growers, the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India. The proposal is to set up in some of the States, seed production organisations, which will undertake production, processing and distribution of certified seeds. A joint Working Party headed by the Chairman of National Seeds Corporation and the State Farms Corporation of India, with representatives of the Central Government, the All-India Seed Producing Organisations, the State Governments, Agricultural Universities, State Government agencies etc., has been set up for preparation of the National Seeds Project Representatives of the World Bank have also been included in the Working Party. The Working Party has visited some of the States. With the launching of the National Seeds Project, it is expected that it would be possible not only to make the country self-sufficient in good quality certified seeds but also to export sizeable quantities.

Promotion of SC/ST Assistant Engineers to the post of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

4533. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of Executive Engineers in the CPWD have been filled by promotion of Assistant Engineers, on *ad hoc* basis for the last several years on seniority basis, while these posts should have been filled on promotion by merit and not seniority, according to the recruitment rules;

(b) whether Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Assistant Engineers, for whom reservation exists since November, 1972 in promotions made on seniority basis, have not been considered at all while making above promotions, nor they have yet been allowed benefit of 20th July, 1974 orders of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms allowing reservation in promotions made on merit; and

(c) if so, what action is proposed to set right the wrong done to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Assistant Engineers concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Promotion from the grade of Asstt. Engineer to the grade of Executive Engineer on regular basis is required to be made on the basis of merit-*cum*-seniority. Even for promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer on *ad-hoc* basis, the same principle is now being followed.

(b) Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancies filled by promotion made by selection from Class III to Class II or within Class II and from Class II to the lowest range of Class I was introduced for the first time on the 20th July, 1974, vide Department of Personnel O.M. No. 10/41/73-Estt(SCT) and this is applicable only to grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, did not exceed 50 per cent. No promotion to the grade of Executive Engineer has been made after the 20th July, 1974. Whenever promotions are made either on regular or on *ad hoc* basis, Department of Personnel's instructions will be followed.

(c) Does not arise.

Sports Standard

4534. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented that the general standard of sports in the country has gone down considerably;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry into the causes of going down of sports standard has been made; and

(c) if so, the findings therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). Government is conscious of the fact that standard of sports and games in the country is low compared to current international standards.

Promotion of sports and games at competitive level is primarily the responsibility of the various National Sports Federations/Associations. Government have issued certain guidelines to the National Sports Federations/Associations the implementation of which is expected to bring about a change for the better.

No specific inquiry into the causes for the prevailing low standards of sports and games in the country has been made. However, Government have been taking various steps from time to time to improve the standards of sports and games all over

the country. Assistance is given to the National Sports Federations/Associations towards holding National Championships, meeting salaries of Assistant Secretaries, holding of Coaching Camps for Juniors and Seniors, and participation in selected important sports tournaments abroad.

On requests received from State Sports Councils, funds are made available for holding of coaching camps, construction of Stadia, purchase of sports equipment, establishment of rural sports centres etc. Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme has been instituted for students from schools and colleges.

The University Grants Commission has been encouraging sports and games in Universities and Colleges by providing funds for construction/improvement of physical facilities and for appointment of coaches. Government also finances an extensive coaching and training programme for University students.

Financial assistance is extended to State Sports Councils for holding rural sports tournaments at Block, District and State level, and for participation in the All India Rural Sports Tournaments.

On the advice of the All India Council of Sports, guidelines for the proper training and selection of the teams have also, been laid down, and forwarded to the Federation for their guidance and implementation.

Grant to I.C.A.R from International Development Research Centre

4535. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Development Research Centre has provided any grants to I.C.A.R.;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof;

(c) whether the grants have been given to support two different projects of Research, and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Canadian $ 925,785.00.

(c) and (d). According to the Memoranda of Understanding between the International Development Research Centre (I.D.R.C.), Canada and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the I.D.R.C. have agreed to give grants for three ICAR sponsored projects as per details given below:—

S.No.	Name of the project	Total IDRC grant in Canadian dollar
1.	Rural Aquaculture Development Research project	324,000
2.	Operational Research Project on Triticale	241,000
3.	Operational Research Project on post-Harvest Technology	360,004
	Total	925,715

An initial contribution of Canadian $ 217,500.00 for the implementation of the three projects has been received from the IDRC.

The first Project on Rural Aquaculture will be executed by the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore West Bengal

The Second Operational Research Project on Triticale will be executed by the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar (U.P.).

The third project will be executed at five Centres viz. (1) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, (2) Udaipur University, Udaipur (Rajasthan), (3) Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (Maharashtra), (4) Tamil Nadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) and (5) Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack (Orissa) or Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.

Profit and Loss of Delhi Milk Scheme

4536. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of profit earned or loss suffered by the Delhi Milk Scheme during 1974-75 as compared to 1972-73 and 1973-74 with reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps being taken to run the scheme efficiently and profitably?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Since the financial year 1974-75 has not yet ended, it is not possible to indicate the profit/loss portion for the current year For the year 1973-74 even though proforma accounts have been prepared, the same has yet to be finally audited and the profit/loss position will become available only after the audit is completed. The comparative picture of the year 1974-75 against the year 1972-73 and 1973-74 can be known only after the audited accounts for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75 become available.

(b) The selling prices of Milk/milk products were revised with effect from 5th November, 1973. Some marginal changes in the selling prices were also made for Ghee and standardised milk in 1972.

The selling prices of milk products have since been further revised with effect from 26th December, 1974 and the question of revising the selling prices of milk also is presently under consideration of the Government.

Apart from these steps every effort is being made to promote the economic operation of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

जनकपुरी में आवासीय मकानों के निर्माण के बारे में रिपोर्ट

4537. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जनकपुरी, दिल्ली मे आवासीय मकानो के निर्माण के बारे मे कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या ;

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट को किसने तैयार किया है ; और

(घ) कथित घटिया सामान तथा अन्य वस्तुए लगाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) जनकपुरी मे 80 वर्ग गज वाले एक मंजिले मकानो तथा जनता मकानो के त्रुटिपूर्ण निर्माण की जाच करने हेतु नियुक्त की गई समिति की रिपोर्ट इस मंत्रालय मे मई, 1973 में प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ख) समिति ने चार दीवारी के प्रस्फुटित होने, त्रुटिपूर्ण फर्श, छतें, काष्ठ-कार्य विद्युत कार्य तथा सेनिटरी फिटिंग्ज जैसी कतिपय छोटी छोटी त्रुटिया बताई । कोई मुख्य संरचनात्मक त्रुटियां नही पाई गई ।

(ग) यह रिपोर्ट एक समिति द्वारा तैयार की गई थी, जिसमें इंजीनियर सदस्य, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, मुख्य इंजीनियर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण मुख्य इंजीनियर (आवास), दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा मुख्य इंजीनियर (निर्माण तथा विकास) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण सम्मिलित थे ।

(ब) रिपोर्ट मे घटिया किस्म की सामग्री के उपयोग का उल्लेख नही किया गया है। चूकि सभी त्रुटिया छोटी किस्म की थी तथा उनको ठीक कर दिया गया था, अत मामले मे आगे कार्यवाही करना आवश्यक नही समझा गया था।

Low Production of Cotton

4538 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reason of low production of short and medium staple varieties of cotton in the country, and

(b) the steps taken to improve the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The variety-wise official estimates of cotton production during 1973-74 and 1974-75 are not yet available As such it is premature to say whether the production of medium and short staple cottons will be low or not. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in increasing cotton production, Government of India is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the major cotton growing States with full assistance for appointment of staff and contingencies. Subsidies are also given for seeds, purchase of plant protection equipment, demonstration etc, under the I.C.D.P.

राजस्थान में अकाल

4539. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान मे 10 रेगिस्तानी जिले ऐसे है जहा आमतौर पर अकाल पडता रहता है और यदि हा, तो उक्त क्षेत्र को इस समस्या से मुक्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना मे कितनी धनराशि रखी है, और

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले के लिये कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है और उक्त राशि के आधार पर विभिन्न जिलो के लिये क्या क्या योजनाये तैयार की गई हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) राजस्थान राज्य मे 10 निरन्तर सूखाग्रस्त जिले, अर्थात् जैसलमेर, बाडमेर, पाली, जालोर व कानेर चूरन, जोधपुर, बासवाडा, नागोर और डूगरपुर तथा अजमेर, उदयपुर और झुझनू जिलो मे 6 समीप की तहसीले सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाई जा रही है। पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना अवधि मे इस कार्यक्रम के लिये 33 80 करोड रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है। इस परिव्यय के बराबर की धनराशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जानी है।

(ख) पाचवी योजना अवधि में प्रत्येक जिला 3 करोड रुपये पाने का पात्र है और इतनी ही धनराशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी जानी है। इनमे जोधपुर और नागोर के जिले शामिल नही है जिनमें से प्रत्येक का आवटन 1 करोड रुपये है क्योंकि ये विशेष क्षेत्र मे साहूश्यिन परियोजना के भाग है। प्रत्येक समीप की तहसील के लिये 30 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। योजनाओ का ब्यौरा देना सभव नही है क्योकि राज्य सरकार से परियोजना रिपोर्ट हाल ही मे प्राप्त हुई है और इनकी जाच की जा रही है।

Request from Gujarat to increase Sugar Quota

4540 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government had requested the Centre to in-

crease the sugar quota of the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir; in June and July, 1974.

(b) As the sugar production had fallen short of the original estimates in 1973-74 and the Government still considered it necessary to export about 5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1974 to earn the much-needed foreign exchange, it became necessary to effect reduction in the monthly allotments of sugar to all the States from June 1974 onwards. It was not, therefore, possible to agree to the request of the Government of Gujarat to restore the allotment to the original level. The position was suitably explained to the State Government.

Illiteracy

4541. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of illiterates in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether till date there are thousands of teachers (including trained ones) unemployed for the last many years and still remain registered with employment exchanges all over the country; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions to this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the 1961 and 1971 Census the number of illiterates are as under:—

(Figures in lakhs)

Age Group	1961	1971
5—14	803·2	973·6
15—24	468·8	475·9
25—34	481·9	506·1
35+	917·7	1126·7

In the age-group 15—24 where the full impact of educational policies of Government is most felt, the increase is marginal being only about 7 lakhs. The increase in the number is more in the older sections of the population, being 24 lakhs in the 25—34 age-group and 209 lakhs in the age-group 35+.

(b) The main reasons are: increase in population, socio-economic factors that prevent children from availing of full-time education; and inadequate resources.

(c) The total number of teachers of all categories on the live Register of Employment Exchanges rose from 58,000 in 1964 to 226,000 in June, 1974. Out of these 165,307 are trained teachers. All these teachers, however, may not necessarily be unemployed.

(d) Two steps have helped to alleviate the situation:

(i) Under the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed and for expansion of elementary education, about 80,000 additional elementary school teachers were appointed during 1971-72 to 1973-74 for opening of new primary schools, for improving the teacher-pupil ratio and for upgrading primary to middle schools;

(ii) Several State Governments are taking steps to reduce

the intake in the teacher training institutions so that those already trained get employed before new teachers are added to the employment market.

A downward trend in the number of unemployed teachers on the live Register of Employment Exchanges is noticeable since 1973 as a result of these measures.

Within the limitation of plan resources available for Education, primary education is being given priority and the draft 5th Plan envisages an allocation of 43 per cent of the outlay on education for primary education Also programmes of non-formal education and functional literacy have been initiated and students and youth are being involved in the programmes for eradication of illiteracy.

लार्ड कृष्णा शूगर मिल्स

4542 श्री मुन्काे राज सैनी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लार्ड कृष्णा शूगर मिल्स का प्रबंध सरकार ने कब अपने हाथ मे लिया ,

(ख) वर्ष 1974–75 को महीने वार रिकवरी के आकडे क्या है ,

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1974 और जनवरी, 1975 के महीना की रिकवरी के आकडे क्या है , और

(घ) यदि रिकवरी कम है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सुरक्षा नियम के अधीन 10 जनवरी 1974 को लार्ड कृष्णा चीनी मिल का प्रबंध अपने हाथ मे लिया था और उसे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य चीनी निगम को सौंप दिया है ।

(ख) से (घ) 1974–75 मौसम मे फरवरी, 1975 तक इस मिल से गन्ने से चीनी की महावार वसूली और पिछले दो मौसमो मे चीनी की वसूली को बताने वाला एक विवरण सलग्न है । 1974–75 मौसम के दौरान माहवार वसूली, 1972–73 और 1973–74 के उन्ही महीनो की तुलना मे अपेक्षाकृत अधिक रही है ।

विवरण

1972–73, 1973–74 और 1974–75 (फरवरी 1975 तक) के दौरान मै० लार्ड कृष्णा चीनी मिल सहारणपुर, जिला सहारणपुर (उ०प्र०) के बारे मे गन्ने से चीनी की महवा वसूली का प्रतिशतता बताने वाला विवरण ।

महीना	1972-73 (1-11-72 to 29-4-73)	1973-74 (14-1-74 to 29-5-74)	1974-75 From 19-11-74
नवम्बर	7 10		7 30
दिसम्बर	7 80		8 57
जनवरी	8 12	8 50	9 23
फरवरी	8 66	9 42	9 62
मार्च	8 40	9 65	
अप्रैल	8 35	9 16	
मई		7 81	

Agitation by Students for Radical Reorientation of Educational System

4543 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have taken note of massive agitations of students particularly from Gujarat and Bihar to demand radical reorientation of the existing outmoded educational system and

(b) if so, what concrete steps are taken to meet the demands of the students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Education Commission has already comprehensively reviewed the question of educational reforms. The report of the Commission was discussed in Parliament and based on these a Resolution on National Policy on Education was issued by Government. It has been the effort of the Government to ensure that concrete steps are taken to implement the Policies and Reforms as indicated in the Resolution, in the light of such modifications, changes or adaptations as may be recommended from time to time by the Central Advisory Board of Education and All India Council of Technical Education.

The Central Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held in November, 1974, considered the strategy of educational development in the light of severe constraint of available resources and recommended a fourfold strategy of (i) concentration of effort on a few major programmes of identified significance and priority such as, universalisation of elementary education, programmes of qualitative improvement, vocationalisation of secondary education, adoption of the new pattern of 10+2+3, development of youth services; (ii) introduction of non-formal education at all stages of education; (iii) creation of a climate of enthusiastic and sustained work in all educational institutions through a deep involvement of teachers, students and the community; and (iv) planned expansion of secondary and higher education. These recommendations will be kept in view, while finalising the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The details of the strategy, adopted at the XXXVII Session of the Central Advisory Board of Education, are contained in resolution No. III. Copies of the resolutions are available in the Parliament Library.

Request from Orissa to Increase Levy Sugar Quota

4544. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has asked to increase its monthly allotment of levy sugar in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what is the present monthly allotment of levy sugar to Orissa compared to 1973 and 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa had requested in September, 1974 for an increase in their monthly levy sugar quota by 1500 tonnes per month.

(c) A statement showing the monthly quota allotted to the Orissa Government during the calendar years 1973, 1974 and 1975 (upto April, 1975) is attached.

Statement

Statement showing monthly levy quota allotted to Orissa Government during the calendar years 1973, 1974 *and* 1975 *(upto April,* 1975)

Month	Quota allotted (in tonnes)		
	1973	1974	1975
January	4832	5214	4676
February	4832	5214	4676
March	4832	5214	4676
April	4832	5214	4676
May	5353	5214	
June	5353	4945	
July	5216	4676	
August	3947	4676	
September	4947	4676	
October	5468	4676	
November	4947	4676	
December	4947	4676	

Craft Centres for Poor Women

4545. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Social Welfare Board allocates money to various voluntary organisations to set up Crafts Centre for poor women and for the upliftment of the children

(b) if so, the names and how many organisations received the amount in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) what is the basis of sanctioning this amount to the voluntary organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The Central Social Welfare Board does not provide financial assistance for setting up craft centres However, it makes available assistance on matching basis to voluntary organisations which have 'craft' either as part of their over-all welfare activities for poor women or for enabling the beneficiaries to appear in Government recognised examinations. Voluntary organisations which undertake welfare services for children are also eligible for assistance on matching basis. Registered organisations normally with three years standing in social welfare work are considered for such assistance on the recommendations of the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards.

2. For the purposes mentioned above, "Plan Grants" are released directly by the Central Social Welfare Board and "Annual Grants" are released through the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards. Details of the organisations which were provided such assistance by the Central Social Welfare Board during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pasture Development in Selected Areas

4546. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a special programme of pasture development in selected areas of the country;

(b) if so, their break-up, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of pasture land to total cultivated area, State wise and its relationship with the animal population; and

(d) special efforts being made for intensive cultivation/production of quality fodder in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL). (a) Yes. Sir Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, pasture development is being given special attention.

(b) The D.P.A. Programme is being undertaken in 56 districts (54 units) in 13 States. Since the programme of pasture development is linked to afforestation, it is not possible to give details of investments State-wise for pasture development alone. However, the total allocation earmarked for this sector in the country is Rs. 441 49 lakhs for 1974-75.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9286/75/].

(d) In order to strengthen research on all aspects of fodder production and conservation, the Government of India have established the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute at Jhansi where work is in progress for evolution of high yielding and disease resistant varieties of all fodder crops, including evolution of improved package of practices. Some of the State Agricultural Universities are also conducting research on selected fodder crops. The Government

of India have established during the 4th Five Year Plan, seven Regional Stations for Forage Production and Demonstration under different agro-climatic conditions of the country. These Stations conduct demonstrations in the farmers' fields in collaboration with State agencies concerned for bringing the latest research findings to the farming community for adoption on field scale. The Intensive Cattle Development Projects (numbering 62) have special schemes on fodder production and demonstration including distribution of improved fodder seeds to the cultivators.

Both Central and State agencies are engaged in the production of quality fodder seeds which is a major input for augmenting fodder resources of the country. 33 Fodder Seed Production Farms have been established in the States. National Seeds Corporation also multiplies foundation seeds of selected fodder crops of All-India importance. The Centrally administered regional stations for Forage Production and Demonstration are engaged in seed multiplication of improved fodder varieties, both released and pre-released, for distribution to the National Seeds Corporation and other Seed Production agencies as well as to the progressive farmers and interested growers.

Bill on River Brahmaputra

4547. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gave notice for introducing a Bill in the Parliament aiming at controlling the river Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in presenting the Bill to the Parliament for consideration and passing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1975 has been included in the tentative list of Legislative Business to be taken up during the Thirteenth Session of the Fifth Lok Sabha, 1975. The Bill is not yet ready for introduction in Parliament as some of the provisions in the Bill require review.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in U.P.

4548. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was allocated to U.P. under the crash programme of rural employment;

(b) how much out of the said allocation was given to the District of Bahraich (U.P.);

(c) on what work the money was utilized in District Bahraich; and

(d) whether the work taken in Bahraich has been completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A sum of Rs. 1834.88 lakhs was released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh under Crash Scheme for Rural Employment during 1971—74.

(b) The State Government allocated a sum of Rs 31 53 lakhs to the District of Bahraich during 1971—74.

(c) The entire funds were earmarked for construction of roads.

(d) No, Sir.

Plants to set up 'Narmada Brigade'

4549. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in English local Daily dated the 25th December, 1974 under the heading "Chimanbhai plans to set up Narmada Brigade";

(b) whether any progress has been made in regard to Narmada dispute;

(c) if so, whether the new tribunal has submitted its report and if not, when the same is likely to be submitted; and

(d) when the final decision in regard to the settlement of the Narmada dispute is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The adjudication proceedings of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are in progress While efforts are being made by the Tribunal to complete their work as expeditiously as practicable, it is not possible to indicate at this stage, when the Tribunal will give its Reports.

Estimates of Foodgrains Production and Procurement

4550. SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the crop estimates for major items of foodgrains in the current year and internal procurement of wheat and rice by Government agencies;

(b) how much it falls short of the country's needs and steps to meet the shortage;

(c) the targets fixed for production and procurement in the coming year; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve those targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains for 1974-75 will become available some time in July-August, 1975 However, preliminary information seems to indicate that production of foodgrains in 1974-75 in the kharif season is lower than that in the previous year, while in the rabi season it may be higher in case the weather continues to be favourable. Procurement of rice during the current year so far (upto 20-3-1975) has been 29 16 lakh tonnes Procurement of wheat out of 1974-75 crop will start from 1st April, 1975. Procurement out of 1973-74 crop season so far has been 19 18 lakh tonnes

(b) In the absence of firm estimates of production, it is difficult to frame a precise estimate of the shortfall; however, arrangements have been made to import certain quantities of foodgrains as a precautionary measure to meet the shortfall

(c) Targets of production and procurement for 1975-76 crop season have not been fixed yet

(d) The steps to increase production of foodgrains envisaged under the Fifth Plan include extension of cropped area, extension of area under high yielding varieties, expansion of irrigation facilities, a substantial step up in the use of chemical fertilisers, improved seeds and pesticides, command area development intensification of problem oriented research and strengthening of extension effort and institutional arrangements for credit, marketing and input supplies Steps taken to achieve procurement targets include requisitioning of stocks, direct purchases from the cultivators, linking up of procurement with distribution of fertilisers, traders, millers including hullers and effective dehoarding measures

Decision about Calcutta University

4551. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding Calcutta University on the basis of the U.G.C. Committee's Report;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether the Government have outlined their policy regarding (i) financial obligations and (ii) Central Control of a 'Central University' and a 'University of National Importance', and

(d) if so, clear decisions, if any, regarding these two types of universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee on Reorganisation and Development of Calcutta University was sent by the University Grants Commission to Calcutta University and the Government of West Bengal for their views on recommendations made in it The views of the University have been received on one of the recommendations of the Committee The report will be considered by the Commission after it receives the views of the University on the remaining recommendations and those of the State Government It will be possible for the Government of India to consider the matter after the views of the Commission are available

(c) and (d) There is no concept of a 'University of National Importance' in the Constitution of India However under entry 63 of List I of the Seventh Schedule, Parliament may by law declare an institution to be an institution of national importance When an institution is so declared, Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws in respect thereof.

A Central University is established or incorporated by an Act of Parliament and as such the Centre owns full responsibility for meeting all the financial obligations within the resources available

Rice and Wheat for Tamil Nadu

4552. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the Union Government to supply rice and wheat to the State due to acute drought in the State;

(b) if so, how much foodgrains were supplied to the State Government in January, February, March, 1975; what was the total demand made by the State Government and how much was met;

(c) to what extent the Union Government helped the State in meeting the situation of drought; and

(d) whether the Union Minister had visited the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c) The quantities of foodgrains including rice and wheat demanded by the Government of Tamil Nadu and the quantities supplied from the Central pool during January, February and March 1975 are indicated below

(in '000 tonnes)

Month	Quantity demanded	Quantity supplied
January, 1975	115·0*	27·0
February, 1975	115·0*	50·0
March, 1975	115·0*	60·0@

The Government of India have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7·50 crores as advance Plan assistance to Tamil Nadu

(d). Yes, Sir

*including 15,000 tonnes of wheat per month for the manufacture of wheat products.

@represents allotment.

Central Study Team's visit to scarcity hit areas of Gujarat

4553. SHRI VEKARIA
SHRI ARVIND M PATEL

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Study Team visited Gujarat State scarcity areas from October to December, 1974

(b) if so, the names of the members of the team, and

(c) the main features of their report, if any, about those areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) The Programme Adviser, Planning Commission the Joint Secretary, Plan Finance, Ministry of Finance and the Joint Commissioner (Crops), in the Department of Agriculture visited Gujarat from 3-10-1974 to 6-10-1974 to make an on-the-spot study of the drought situation in the State This was followed up by a visit by the Member (S) Planning Commission The Member(S) Planning Commission discussed the drought situation with the Governor and Adviser to the Government of Gujarat

(c) In the assessment of these Officers, the State Government needed to incur a total expenditure of about Rs. 33 crores during 1974-75 in order to create adequate employment for the affected population to make necessary arrangements for drinking water and to provide other inescapable relief services to both human beings and cattle They also emphasised the need for caution in opening relief works so as not to divert people from genuine agricultural operations Finally, they recommended a review of the drought situation in early 1975 so as to assess the needs of the State Goverment for advance plan assistance in 1975-76.

Allocation of Housing Loan to States

4554. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether LIC has allocated Rs. 4 crores housing loan to some States in the country during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the State-wise allocations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b). The Life Insurance Corporation of India made available to the Ministry of Works and Housing a sum of Rs 15 39 crores for allocation to the various State Governments and the Delhi Development Authority for the implementation of the social housing schemes, during the year 1974-75 A statement showing the amounts allocated State-wise is attached

In addition, the Life Insurance Corporation have sanctioned during 1974-75 special loans of Rs 1 50 crores each to the Governments of Assam, Bihar, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh for construction of houses damaged and destroyed by floods They have also sanctioned a special loan of Rs 1 50 crores to the Government of Kerala for one lakh housing scheme of the State Government

Statement

State-wise allocation of the L I C loans during the year 1974-75

Sl. No	Name of State	Amount allocated (Rs. in crores)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1 05
2	Assam	0 11
3	Bihar	1 34
4	Gujarat	1 05
5	Haryana	0·38
6	Himachal Pradesh	0·28

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount allocated (Rs. in crores)
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0·32
8	Karnataka	1·20
9	Kerala	0·70
10	Madhya Pradesh	1·01
11	Maharashtra	0·99
12	Manipur	0·09
13	Meghalaya	0·09
14	Nagaland	0·09
15	Orissa	1·09
16	Punjab	0·55
17	Rajasthan	0·85
18	Tamil Nadu	1·26
19	Uttar Pradesh	1 06
20	West Bengal	1 26
21	Delhi Development Authority	0 62
	Total	15 39

Expenditure on old age pension

4555. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the expenditure on old age pension incurred by the Centre per annum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): The Central Government does not have a scheme for old age pension. Consequently, the question of incurring any expenditure on old age pension by the Centre does not arise.

Loss of Fertiliser due to Fire in Jamnagar

4556. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss due to fire of several thousand tonnes of fertilizer at Jamnagar recently will affect the production; and

(b) if so, steps taken to provide enough stocks of fertilizers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). On the 22nd February, 1975, the outbreak of a fire was reported in the stocks of imported Calcium Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer which was stored in the open space between transit-shed Nos 9 and 10 at the port of Okha. On the 24th February, 1975 another fire broke out in hatch No. 2 of the vessel Piran itself. About 700 tonnes of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate is estimated to have been affected by these two fires The salvage operations are in progress, and the actual loss will be known only after the salvage operations are completed Fertilizer stocks effected by these two fires are negligible compared to the quantities that are being despatched from different ports to different States. This small quantity of fertiliser, therefore, is not likely to affect agriculture production in the country.

Fertilizer projects at Kandla and Haldia

4557. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high speed project for daily discharge of 4,000 tons of fertiliser at Kandla has been commissioned;

(b) the total cost involved on the project and the foreign exchange involved therein; and

(c) whether a similar high speed project is being executed at Haldia, if so, when it is likely to be completed

and the cost involved including foreign exchange component?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The high speed continuous unloader at Kandla is likely to be commissioned during March 1975 and the balance segments of the projects, i.e., conveyors, bulk storage, bagging sheds, etc. are likely to be commissioned by September/October, 1975.

(b) The estimated cost of the project is expected to be of the order of about Rs. 767 lakhs, out of which the foreign exchange component is expected to be about Rs 136 lakhs.

(c) Similar project at Haldia is under execution. According to the present estimates, the first phase is likely to be completed by December 1976 and the second phase by July 1977. The present estimated cost of the project is about Rs 1395 lakhs, out of which the foreign exchange component is about Rs 133 lakhs.

Restriction on recruitment of teacher to ex-ad-hoc teachers

4558. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executive Councillor Delhi issued letter No. 4(1) CEC|73|5633 dated the 9th May, 1973 along with its supplement dated 11th May, 1973 for restricting the recruitment of teachers in 1973-74 to Ex-ad-hoc Teachers and to offer them short term jobs, as was the case in the previous years;

(b) if so, whether the instructions contained in the circular along with its supplement referred to above were faithfully implemented if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, whether the panel of female TGT (Hindi) Teachers prepared in June, 1973 was enlarged, though there was a paucity of vacancies and the date on which it was enlarged and reasons therefor; and

(d) whether consequent upon the enlargement of this panel most of the candidates in it, including a good number of originally selected women ad-hoc teachers have remained still unemployed though otherwise they might have been employed, had the panel not been enlarged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, the comumcations were to the effect that the Ex-ad-hoc teachers were given an opportunity to appear before the Interview Board for selection and fresh recruitment of teachers for appointment against regular vacancies was required to be made from amongst such teachers except where adequate number of qualified candidates for certain special categories were not available from amongst them The decision was, however, later modified to the extent that candidates from Employment Exchange as also eligible teachers already working in the Department would also be allowed to compete.

(b) The earlier decision with its subsequent modificaiton was fully implemented.

(c) The panel was enlarged in September, 1973 as a larger number of vacancies was anticipated.

(d) The original panel consisted of thirty ad-hoc TGT (Hindi) female teachers only. After enlargement, fifty-four teachers have already been appointed which includes twenty-two from the original panel.

Complaints against the unauthorised Sewer connection in N.D.M.C.

4559. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJI: Will the Minister of WORKS

AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the N.D.M.C. for un-authorised sewer connections during the past one year and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether it is a criminal offence under the rules, and if so, whether such complaints have been lodged by the N..D.M.C. with the Police for taking suitable action against the parties found guilty;

(c) whether these unauthorised constructions were carried out in collusion with the municipal staff; and

(d) whether civil damages caused by the offenders have also been recovered by the N.D.M.C. and whether such unauthorised constructions have been removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The N.D.M.C. received only one such complaint action on which is in progress.

(b) Yes, Sir. The N.D M C has a right to take action under penalty clause 111 of N.D M C. drainage Bye-laws read with section 125 of the Punjab Municipal Act. However, no complaint has been lodged with the Police by the N.D.M C.

(c) There is no specific evidence with the N D M.C. in this matter.

(d) The mater is receiving active consideration in N.D.M.C.

Amount earmarked for Maintenance of slum Tenements

4560. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided by D.D.A. or Government to allot slum tenements on hire-purchase basis to slum dwellers who recently vacated the slums in Delhi;

(b) if so, the price fixed for each tenement floor-wise and locality-wise;

(c) the period during which and the maximum number of instalments in which an allottee will be asked to make payment of the fixed price;

(d) if answer to part (a) above is in negative, the time by which such a decision is likely to be taken; and

(e) the amount earmarked for maintenance of slum tenements during 1974-76 and the amount spent for the purpose till date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision about the price to be charged for these tenements has so far been taken.

(c) The allottee has the option to pay the lump-sum amount or in instalments spread over a period of 20 years.

(d) In view of reply to part (a), the question does not arise.

(e) The amount earmarked for maintenance of slum tenements during 1974-75 is Rs. 12.50 lakhs and the amount spent upto January 1975 is Rs 6.60 lakhs.

Representations from the residents of slum tenements

4561. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Slum Department of D.D.A. is not paying proper heed to the problems being faced by the allottees of slum tenements in colonies like Ranjit Nagar and Chander Shekhar Azad Colony;

(b) whether the Department has received some representations from the residents of slum tenements stating their difficulties and if so, the action taken thereon by the Department;

(c) whether the deserving cases are being ignored in the matter of ground floor allotment and allotment of additional tenements to large families; and

(d) whether the service of maintenance staff in slum tenement colonies is very poor and if so, the steps being taken to improve the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Complaints received by the Slum Department of the Delhi Development Authority regarding difficulties of the residents of slum tenements are dealt with by the slum department in so far as they pertain to the slum department which include complaints regarding water supply, sewerage, electricity and general repairs and maintenance of the slum tenements. A complaint register is also kept in the site office in each colony where residents can lodge complaints regarding difficulties being faced by them concerning the Slum Department The staff deployed for attending to the grievances of the residents takes action to redress the grievances on receipt of these complaints. Proper check is kept on their working by the Supervisory staff. Regarding the difficulties concerning other Deptts. the residents are advised to approach the department concerned

(c) No, Sir Allotments are made according to the approved principles and availability of tenements.

(d) No Sir.

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

4562. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश मे कुछ चीनी मिलों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सहकारी, सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रो मे, अलग अलग, कितनी मिलो की स्थापना की जायगी और किन किन जिलो मे किन स्थानो पर इन मिलों की स्थापना की जायगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीशाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख): मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर जिले के बारलई नामक स्थान पर सरकारी क्षेत्र मे 1250 मी० टन दैनिक पेराई क्षमता की चीनी फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिये जुलाई, 1974 मे एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है । बोहानी, जिला नरसिंहपुर मे सहकारी क्षेत्र मे उसी क्षमता की दूसरी फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र लाइसेंस देने हेतु विचाराधीन है ।

केदार बाग , दिल्ली–35 में जल प्रदाय की योजना

4563. **श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केदार बाग (मदन पाके और छन्नामल पार्क) रोहतक रोड नई दिल्ली में जल सप्लाई करने का एक सकल्प दिल्ली नगर निगम के जल प्रदाय और मल निस्सारण उपक्रम ने 8 जून 1974 को पारित किया था;

(ख) यदि हा तो वह सकल्प क्या है ;

(ग) इस बारे मे सकल्प पारित किये जाने के बावजूद भी कालोनी मे अभी तक पानी के पाइप न बिछाये जाने के क्या कारण है , और

(घ) वहा के निवासियो द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाईयो को दूर करने के लिये यह काम कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जलपूर्ति तथा व्ययन समिति ने इस योजना के लिये अपने दिनाक 8–8–1974 के सकल्प सख्या 78 द्वारा 48 170 रुपये का एक अनुमान स्वीकृत किया ।

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान निधियो की अनुपलब्धता के कारण क्षेत्र में मुख्य जल की नालिया डाली नही जा सकी ।

(घ) कार्य को 1975–76 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान आरम्भ किये जाने की और पूर्ण किये जाने की सभावना है ।

रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित मनोहर पार्क में नागरिक सुविधाएं

4564. **श्री पुरुषोत्तम काकोडकर :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली स्थित झुग्गी झोपड़ी कालोनी मनोहर पार्क में अनेक वर्ष बीत जाने पर भी नालियो, इंटों के फ़र्श, सड़कों पर रोशनी तथा सार्वजनिक शौचनालय जैसी नागरिक सुविधायें प्रदान नही की गई है जबकि इस कालोनी के प्रतिनिधि इस संबंध में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के गन्दी बस्तियो के आयूक्त से बार बार अनुरोध करते रहे है ;

(ख). यदि हा, तो उक्त सुविधाये प्रदान न करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उक्त कठिनाई को कब तक दूर करने का है

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख): मनोहर पार्क झुग्गी झोंपडी कालोनी नही है अपितु एक नियमित कालोनी है तथा .स नियमित कालोनी में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा आवश्यक नागरिक सुविधायें की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । मनोहर पार्क अमर पाक कालोनियो के समीप, नजफ़गढ नाले के साथ साथ कुछ झुग्गियां मौजूद है । अनुमान है कि आशय इस झुग्गी झोपड़ी समूह से है । इस झुग्गी झोपड़ी समूह की ओर से अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुये है । तथा आयुक्त (गन्दी वस्ती) द्वारा किए गये सर्वेक्षण से यह पता चलता है कि नगफ़गढ़ नाले को चौड़ा करने सुधार करने के कार्यक्रम द्वारा यह झुग्गी झोपड़ी समूह प्रभावित होता है तथा इसे इस स्थान से हटाना पड़ सकता है । अतः गन्दी बस्ती विभाग द्वारा कोई सुधार कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किये गये हैं ।

(ग) नगफ़गढ़ नाले को चौड़ा करने/सुधार करने के कार्यक्रम को पुरा करने के बाद ही इस समूह के लिये पर्यावरणीय सुधार काय आरम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिए अभिकरणों के अन्तर्गत परियोजनाएं

4565. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा पांचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना में छोटे किसानों के विकास के लिये अभिकरण के अधीन क्रियान्वयन हेतु कुछ समेकित परियोजनायें शामिल की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश के लिये ऐसी कितनी परियोजनायें हैं और राज्य के किन जिलों के लिये ये योजनायें शामिल किये जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इन परियोजनाओं से अनुमानतः कितने किसान लाभोन्वित होगे ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुल 16 प्र० मिश्रित छोटा किसान विकास एजेंसी (छो० कि० वि० ए०) परियोजनाए आरम्भ की जा रही है । इनमें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शुरू की गई 87 परियोजनायें भी शामिल है ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में कुल 12 परियोजनाये निम्न जिलो में आरम्भ की जा रही हैं :

1. रतलाम
2. बिलासपुर
3. दुर्ग
4. सतना

5. सरगजा
6. जबलपुर
7 मन्दसौर
8. सागर
9 शाहडोल
10. राजनन्दगाव
11. मुरेना
12 छतरपुर

उपर्युक्त 12 परियोजनाओ मे से तीन अर्थात रतलाम, बिलासपुर और दुर्ग विद्यमान परियोजनाये है जो चौथी योजना मे आरम्भ की गई थी ।

(ग) प्रत्येक परियोजना के अन्तर्गत पाच वर्ष की परियोजना अवधि मे 5 एकड शुष्क भूमि से कम जोत वाले लगभग 50,000 छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानो की लाभ पहुचने की सभावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में राहत कार्य के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता

4566. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान राहत कार्य के लिये विश्व बैंक से कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है , और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले मे कितनी सहायता का उपयोग किया गया है तथा किन किन राहत कार्यों पर यह धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) विश्व बैंक से राहत कार्य के लिये कोई सहायता प्राप्त नही हुई है । तथापि, विश्व बैंक ने सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 6 परियोजनाओ अर्थात महाराष्ट्र मे अहमदनगर तथा शोलापुर, राजस्थान में जोधपुर और नागौर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश मे अनतपुर और कर्नाटक में बीजापुर के लिये धन देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । यह सहायता कुल 350 लाख डालर होगी जो पाच वर्षों की अवधि मे दी जायगी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Fishery Development in West Bengal

4567. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the proposal given by West Bengal Government for fishery development in the State; and

(b) the Central allocation to the State Government for fishery development scheme during the plan period, year-wise and the amount utilised in comparison to Kerala during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The West Bengal Government proposed an outlay of Rs. 1220 lakhs for fisheries development in the State Sector during 5th Plan, against which Planning Commission have approved an outlay of Rs 965,00 lakhs

(b) Under the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Sector for fishery development in 5th Plan, State-wise allocation has not been made The amount released by the Centre to West Bengal and Kerala during 1974-75 for fishery development schemes is given below:—

(Rs. In lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	West Bengal	Kerala
Cental Sector		
Fish Farmers Development Agency	18 949	.
Development of fishing harbours at major ports	73 00	30 60
Centrally Sponsored Sector schemes		
Development of Fishing harbours at minor ports		12 80
Total	91 949	43 40

Increasing Overdues in Co-operative Sector

4568 SRI RAM PRAKASH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale overdues in the Co-operative Sector and whether any survey in this regard has been conducted as to the reasons for increasing overdues, and

(b) whether there is any alternate plan for the rehabilitation of weak farmers who, due to continued drought scarcity conditions are unable to meet repayment commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Yes Sir A Study Team appointed by the Reserve Bank of India has analysed the reasons for the overdues in the cooperatives dispensing short-term and medium-term agricultural credit in the country and has made a number of recommendations in this regard

Afforestation in Ladakh

4569 SHRI KUSHOK DAKULA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the schemes in regard to the afforestation being undertaken at present in Ladakh and the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Research Institute under Spices Development Corporation

4570 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Spices Development Corporation has suggested the setting up of a research institute under the Corporation; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the actions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) and (b) Apparently the reference is to the Indian Spices Development Council which at its meeting held on the 9th February, 1975 recommended the early establishment of the Spices Research Institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research The ICAR have already under consideration a proposal to set up a research station for Spices at Koothali Calicut, Kerala where the Government of Kerala have decided to make about 250 acres of land available for this purpose The station will be an affiliated station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

4571 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been made in the preliminery works on the Vamanapuram Irrigation project in Kerala and

(b) a brief outline of the steps taken to speed up the implementation of this important scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) No preliminary works on the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project have been undertaken by the Government of Kerala The project is at present under technical examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government The implementation of the project will depend upon its techno-economic feasibility and availability of funds

Government buildings in Delhi used by Non-Government Employees individuals, organisations and Ex-Members of Parliament

4572. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government buildings in Delhi have been occupied by non-Government employees individuals, non-Government organisations and ex-Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the arrears of rent due from each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loss suffered by Central Fertilizer Pool

4573. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer pool run by Government has suffered a massive loss even when the fertiliser prices were doubled last year;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is considering to increase the fertiliser prices further; and

(c) if so, whether further hike in fertiliser prices is going to hit small and medium farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There was an increase in the prices of fertilizers amounting on an average to 80 per cent made with effect from 1st June, 1974. During the year 1974-75, it is expected that the Central Fertiliser pool would incur a loss.

(b) and (c). The Government fixes the maximum retail prices of urea, ammonium sulphate and calcium ammonium nitrate both imported and indigenously produced as well as the retail prices of imported fertilizers distributed by the Central Fertiliser Pool operated by the Central Government. The Pool is meant to operate on a 'no-profit-no loss' basis and provides for a periodical review of the financial position of the Pool. One such review is being made.

To protect the interests of the small and medium farmers in regard to purchase of Fertilizers the Government have increased the limit of production credit which can be availed of by the cultivators. In the areas covered by Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Projects there is also a provision for marginal farmers having upto one hectare, getting susidies for inputs to 33 1/3 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per season and Rs. 200 spread over two seasons in one year or two years.

Assistance for Development of Cities from Metropolitan Development Fund

4574. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are giving assistance for the development of cities from its Metropolitan Development funds;

(b) if so, the total assistance disbursed so far and to which cities:

(c) whether Tamil Nadu Government has requested for assistance from this fund for the development of Madras City; and

(d) if so, the details and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The draft Fifth Five ear Plan has indicated special provision of funds in the Central Sector for implementation

of Integrated Urban Development Projects in metropolitan cities and areas of national importance. For the year 1974-75, a sum of Rs. 14.84 crores has been provided.

(b) The Scheme came into effect from the 1st April, 1974. So far, releases of the following amounts have been sanctioned:—

(i) Rs. 7.50 crores to the West Bengal Government as loan for the programmes of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority.

(ii) Rs. 2.50 crores to the Maharashtra Government as loan for the programmes of the Bombay Metropolian Regional Development Authority and for the City and Industrial Development Corporation for its project for development of Metro-centre in Bombay

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested for assistance for their project for augmentation of water supply to the Madras City. The Government are examining the project.

Alleged delay in Urdu Panel Report

4575. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report on the 17th February, 1975 under the caption, 'Urdu Panel delaying report deliberately';

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not a fact that the report of the Committee for promotion of Urdu is being delayed deliberately. The Committee for promotion of Urdu has held 26 meetings and has examined, along with its Sub-Committees, 350 witnesses and has gathered extensive information and opinions from individuals, organisations, universities, newspapers and State Governments. The report of the Committee is expected to be finalised soon. It may be mentioned that the number of members who have died since the Committee was set up is two.

2. The only objective in setting up the Committee was to obtain from it advice on the measures to be adopted for the promotion of Urdu language and the steps required to be taken to provide adequate facilities for Urdu speaking people in educational, cultural and administrative matters. It is not a fact that the Committee has been packed with officials; in fact, the number of officials on it has been kept to a bare minimum and representatives from only those Ministries have been included in it which are concerned with the terms of reference of the Committee.

3. Government have been aware of the problems in the promotion of Urdu in the country and it is as a result of this awareness that the Committee for Promotion of Urdu has been set up.

World Bank's Assistance for fisheries in Kerala

4576. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought financial assistance from the World Bank for setting up of big fisheries in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The possibility of obtaining financial assistance from the World Bank Group for development of fisheries which might include Kerala State is under consideration. A Reconnaissan Mission had recently visited India and had gone to some States including Kerala, where it visited Vizhinjam, Neendakara, Cochin Beypore, Balapatnam and Cannanore. The Mission was apprised of the need for assistance to develop marine fisheries in an integrated manner including harbour construction. The report of the Mission has not yet become available.

South Delhi Campus

4577. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 18th January, 1975 to the effect that the South Delhi Campus, conceived as an alternative to a second University in the city, feels ignored by the academic nerve centre situated on the other side of the city and the students of the Second Campus are bitter over their alienation from the main campus; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the University of Delhi, the statement is not correct. However, in order to consider the question of the status, functioning and future set up of the South Delhi Campus, the Vice-Chancellor has constituted a Committee which has met twice so far.

Consideration of Narmada Water Issue by Tribunal

4578. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Waters Issue is being actively considered by the Tribunal;

(b) whether any study teams of the Tribunal have visited Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Tribunal have appointed three Assessors, two in the field of Water Resources Development and one in the field of Agronomy to assist them in their deliberations. These Assessors have visited areas in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh with a view to knowing the dam-sites, the areas proposed for irrigation, different crop-patterns etc.

Violation of guest control order by staff of M. S. University of Baroda

4579 SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice Chancellor and several other senior officials and professors of the M. S University of Baroda were arrested recently for violation of guest Control Order;

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) whether the said University persons are being tried in a court of law and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The State

Government have reported that a complaint for the breach of the Guest Control Order issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been lodged with the police on 26th February, 1975 against 28 persons including the Vice Chancellor of M. S. University of Baroda. The case is reported to be still under investigation with the police. The State Government have further stated that the Session Court has informed the police station that 18 persons accused in the above case have already been given anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Construction of Houses for Low Income Group in Ahmedabad by Government of Gujarat

4580. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any houses were constructed by Government of Gujarat for the low income group people living in the Agglomeration of Ahmedabad during the years 1972, 1973, 1974;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to accelerate this housing programme in Ahmedabad and other urban areas in Gujarat during the year 1975; and

(d) if so, how and with what additional funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have Intimated that 120 houses were constructed by Gujarat Housing Board during 1972-73 and 552 houses are now under construction. Besides 96 Government quarters for Class IV employees were constructed during 1972-73 and 1973-74 in the Agglomeration of Ahmedabad.

(c) and (d). The State Government have also intitmated that Gujarat Housing Board have a programme to undertake construction of 1480 houses during 1975-76 in Ahmedabad and other urban areas under Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Expenditure likely to be incurred by the Housing Board would be Rs. 34.50 lakhs for new works and Rs. 95 83 lakhs for works in progress. The State Government have no programme to undertake new construction of any more Government quarters during 1974-75 due to financial stringency.

Categories of Government servants eligible for allotment of Houses

4581. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) which categories of Government servants are considered eligible for allotment of Government accommodation in Delhi;

(b) what is the demand for housing facilities by Government servants of each of the categories and how many persons from each of the categories are accommodated at present; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to provide housing facilities to all the needy Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Any Central Government employee is eligible for accommodation from the general pool if he is working in an Office, whose location in Delhi has been approved by the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation, which is part and parcel of the Secretariat of a Ministry or an Attached/Subobrdinate Office of a Ministry/Department of the Government of India, whose staff are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India which does not have any separate pool of accommodation for its staff and which is situated within the geographical limits prescribed by Government.

(b) Based on demand and availability for the allotment period 1972—74, the position is as follows:—

Type	Demand in general pool in Delhi /New Delhi	No. of houses occupied in general pool in Delhi/New Delhi
I	27,580	13,090
II	39,368	15,314
III	14,721	5,256
IV	10,008	5,070
V	5,218	1,829
VI	1,428	531
VII	422	133
VIII	146	30
	98,891	41,253

(c) Steps are being taken for the construction of as many residential units for Government employees as possible, within the limited resources.

Institutions awarding Degrees on Payment

4562. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are some institutions which award Degrees, Diplomas and certificates on payment of fees after a show of postal training and sometimes even without training;

(b) if so, names of such institutions; and

(c) action taken against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). Government's attention has been drawn to such complaints about certain institutions and the matter has been taken up with the State Governments. The allegations have also been denied in some cases.

2. Under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a university established or incorporated by or under a Central Act or a State Act or by an institution deemed to be a university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to grant degrees. Whenever any specific instance of any violation of these provisions is brought to the notice of the Government or the Commission, the matter, after due verification, will be taken up for legal action as may be necessary.

3. On the basis of a complaint received in September 1974 from the Principal of the R. L. Anand, College, New Delhi, regarding sale of bogus educational certificates, the Ramakrishnapuram Police Station registered a case FIR No. 637 under Sections 420|468|471|120-B, I.P.C., and have made some arrests.

4. An institution under the name of 'Secondary Education Board Bareilly" had been operating for some time originally from New Delhi and later from Bareilly. On the basis of numerous enquiries received in the Ministry regarding its status and the validity of its examinations, the matter was taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and, in consultation with that Government, a Press Note was issued on October 4, 1966, informing the public that neither the so-called Board nor its examinations are recognised by the Government. The Press Note was circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories, and all the Universities, besides the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Personnel for bringing it to the notice of the Director-General of Employment and Training and of all the Employment Exchanges throughout the country.

10+2+3 Pattern accepted by States and Universities

4583. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which States and Universities have accepted the 10+2+3 years formula for Degree Course;

(b) which are opposing it; and

(c) the attempts made to bring about uniformity in the pattern of school and University education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission has endorsed the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education for adopting the general pattern of 10+2+3. It has also recommended that where a University desired to have a 2- year pass course instead of the 3-year degree course of the 10+2+3 pattern, it could do so but in such cases, adequate provision should be made available for such graduates who wish to pursue post-graduate studies by offering them 'bridge' or 'link' courses Where Universities opt for both General Pass Course of 2-year duration and Honours Course of 3-year duration for first degree courses, the Colleges which propose to offer such Honours Courses should be carefully selected on the basis of facilities and standards maintained by them.

The 3-year degree course is followed in most of the Universities in India The rest follow the 2-year degree course The C.A.B.E. on which all State Governments are represented has recommended the 10+2+3 pattern referred to above. It has also proposed that the pattern should be implemented throughout the country before the end of the Fifth Five ear Plan

Agricultural Production

4584. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural production in the country as a whole is on the increase or decrease during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of its increase or decrease;

(c) the reasons for increase or decrease, and

(d) the States that have shown decrease in agricultural production and reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Foodgrain as well as non-foodgrain production in the country has witnessed fluctuations from year to year since 1970-71. An idea of the extent of increase or decrease in production may be had from the following table giving index numbers of production:—

All-India index number of Agricultural Production

(Base: triennium ending 1961-62— 100)

Crop	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in		
					Col. (3) over Col. (2)	Col. (4) over Col. (3)	Col.(5) over Col(4)
Foodgrains .	133·9	132·0	121·2	130·3	(—)1·4	(—)8·2	(+)7 5
Non-foodgrains	126·6	128·9	119·4	134·1	(+)1·8	(—)7·4	(+)12 3
All crops .	131·4	130·9	120·6	131·6	(—)0·4	(—)7·9	(+)9·1

It will be seen that agricultural production as a whole, which had declined during 1971-72 and 1972-73, again registered an increase during 1973-74.

The weather conditions during the agricultural year 1970-71 were exceptionally favourable to the production, particularly, of foodgrains. During 1971-72, a setback to production was caused by drought during June—August in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra, floods in August-September in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and cyclone in October in Orissa. During 1972-73 production of most of the agricultural commodities received a severe set back due to widespread drought in many parts of the country as also shortages of fertilisers and power supply for tubewells and pumpsets and irregular water supply from canals During 1973-74 in kharif season, the target of 67 0 million tonnes of foodgrains was more or less achieved as a result of favourable weather conditions and developmental measures undertaken by Government The same factors were more or less responsible for increase in production of most of the non-foodgrains During the rabi season of 1973-74, the production of foodgrains was adversely affected by absence of winter rains in the main rabi producing areas, severe cold wave during the first week of February and shortage of critical inputs like fertilisers and power.

(d) On the basis of the available data on production of foodgrains and important commercial crops, between 1970-71 and 1973-74; production of foodgrains declined in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal; that of cotton in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu that of five major oilseeds taken together in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and U.P. and that of sugarcane in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra The main reason for the shortfall in production has been the unfavourable weather conditions

Development of Irrigation Project to Gujarat

4585 SHRI D P JADEJA·
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL·

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of irrigation project in Gujarat State for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the amount spent during this period District-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The outlay earmarked by Government of Gujarat for irrigation for 1974-75 is Rs 51.52 crores The District-wise figures of the amount spend during this year will only be known after the accounts for the year are finalised

Discrimination in Rent charged for servants quarters of M.P.S. Bangalows having bath rooms and lavatories

4586. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) whether in some of the M.Ps bungalows servants quarters' lavatory and bath rooms are already constructed;

(b) whether some are without lavatories and bathrooms;

(c) whether the rents are similar with lavatories and bathrooms and without these; and

(d) why such discriminations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Lavatories and bath rooms were provided in some of the servants quarters attached to M.Ps' bungalows at the request of Members of Parliament on payment of extra rent by them.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Government Quarters at Rajkot

4587 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

4587. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for the Central Government employees at Rajkot category-wise i.e. Type I to Type V;

(b) whether there is any proposal for more quarters at Rajkot to meet the demand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing, which constructs general pool accommodation for Central Government employees, has not constructed any quarters at Rajkot.

(b) and (c). At present there is no proposal for construction of general pool quarters at Rajkot. Such accommodation is constructed in cities where there is a very large concentration of Central Government employees of various departments and accommodation problem is very acute.

Progress made in Allotment of Housing Sites to Landless in States

4588. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in allotment of Housing sites to the landless in the villages in different States since the last Session of the Parliament; and

(b) steps taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas was introduced as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme under the Central Sector Scheme from October, 1971. The Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. So far, the following State Governments have reported that they have allotted house-sites including undeveloped sites to landless families in rural areas:—

Madhya Pradesh	8,51,718
Uttar Pradesh	9,55,641
Haryana	53
Himachal Pradesh	3,530
West Bengal	3,910
Rajasthan	5,78,251

Uptodate figures from other States are not available.

(b) Keeping in view the importance of the Minimum Needs Programme, distinct and specific funds are earmarked in the Annual Plan allocations of State Governments for implementation of this Scheme. It has also been urged upon the State Governments to ensure that the funds earmarked for the purpose of providing house-sites to landless workers in rural areas for the year 1974-75, are utilised fully.

Grants to Delhi State Social Welfare Board

4589. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much grant Government sanction to Delhi State Social Welfare Board annually;

(b) names of the organisations and the amount Delhi Social Welfare Board had given to the various voluntary organisations for craft centres and for children's centre in Delhi in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the basis for allotting the money to various voluntary organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is enclosed.

Statement

The Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board functions under the administrative control of the Central Social Welfare Board and performs such functions as are entrusted to it by the Central Board. The administrative expenditure of Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board is shared equally by the Delhi Administration and by the Central Social Welfare Board. The share of the Central Social Welfare Board on this account comes to Rs. 35.500.00 annually.

2. Besides, the Central Social Welfare Board, which is being wholly financed by the Government of India, provides cent-percent assistance to the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board for the programmes executed by it. The annual expenditure during 1974-75 (upto 7-3-1975) is Rs. 3.27,813.00.

3. The Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board provided assistance to the following voluntary organisations for Craft and Children Centres in Delhi during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Type of Activities	Amount sanctioned		
			1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 (in rupees))
1	All India Women's Conference	Child Welfare	18,960	18,960	18,960
2	Association for Social Health in India	Do.	3,000	3,000	3,000
3	Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh (Delhi Branch)	Craft	10,720	10,987	13,523
4	Bal Sahyog	Child Welfare	5,000	5,000	5,000
5	Balak Mata Centre.	Do.	9,870	11,520	11,520
6	All India Women's Voluntary Services	Do.	11,385	15,720	15,720
7	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Society	Craft	1,200	1,200	1,200
8	Gandhi Samarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti.	Child Welfare	10,000	10,000	10,000
9	Hardinge Avenue Welfare Association	Do.	1,500	1,500	2,000
10	Indian Red Cross Society (Delhi Branch)	Craft	10,139	11,958	12,930
11	Jhuggi Bal Sudhar Kendra	Child Welfare	..	1,000	1,200

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Type of Activities	Amount sanctioned		
			1972-73	1973-74 (In rupees)	1974-75
12	Mahila Shilpa Kala Vidyalaya	Craft	750	1,000	1,000
13	Shri Dighamber Jain Mahila Ashram	Do.	3,000	3,000	3,000
14	Smt. Savitri Devi Charitable Trust	Child Welfare	..	500	1,000
15	Talimi Samazi Markaz	Do.	1,200	1,200	2,000
16	Young Women's Christian Association	Craft	16,452	17,394	22,315
17	Uttarkhand Indira Colony Jhuggi Jhompri Association	Do.	..	1,000	1,200
18	Women's Mutual Aid Society	Child Welfare	..	..	1,000
19	Janta Vidya Peeth	Do.	2,000	2,000	4,000
20	Service Civil International India	Do.	..	1,200	1,200
21	New Delhi Social Service League	Craft	..	..	1,500

4. The organisations, which are registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any other appropriate Act and which normally have three years standing in the field of social welfare, are eligible for assistance under the Grant-in-Aid Programme of the Central Social Welfare Board. Applications for assistance towards the various Schemes under Grant-in-aid programme are invited from the eligible institutions and after proper scrutiny and inspection, grants are sanctioned under the respective programmes, on annual basis by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Proposal for a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala

4590. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI C JANARDHANAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtreeya Sanskrit Sansthan has submitted a proposal to his Ministry for establishing a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala has decided to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose, and

(c) whether the Government of India has approved this proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The Sansthan has not approached the Government for the establishment in Kerala of a Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. However, a communication containing such a proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala. The State Government have decided in this connection to sanction a non-recurring grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the establishment of the Vidyapeetha proposed by them. The question of establishing in Kerala a Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha is under the consideration of the Central Government in the light of the recommendation of the State Government

and of the prevailing constraint on resources.

Progress of Agricultural Research on Ragi Crop in Karnataka

4591. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether expansion and extension of agricultural research on dry crops like Ragi has not made any progress in Karnataka;

(b) the amount spent so far in this regard and whether Government propose to allot more funds for the purpose; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Research on dryland crops like *Ragi* carried out under the All-India Coordinated Millet Project at Bangalore Centre, Karnataka, has yielded useful results. The main purpose of the Bangalore Centre of the Project is to evolve disease resistant and high yielding strains of *Ragi* and other millets suited for unirrigated conditions. Three *Ragi* varieties, namely FR 202, EC 4840 and HPB 7-6, were demonstrated during *Kharif* 1974 on farmers fields under minikit trials. A total number of 618 trials were conducted covering 19 districts in Karnataka. This has enabled farmers to choose the best out of the three strains of *Ragi*. The variety FR 202 has shown better performance especially under rainfed areas in Karnataka.

(b) During the 4th Plan period, an allocation of about Rs. 5 lakhs was made for the main centre at Bangalore under the All-India Coordinated Project for the Improvement of Millets. The Centre conducted research on various millets including *Ragi*. During the 5th Plan period special emphasis is laid on millet (*Ragi*) improvement at Bangalore Centre. An outlay of about Rs. 6 lakhs is allocated for this purpose for Bangalore Centre. It is further proposed to locate the Headquarters of the Associated Coordinator (Minor Millets) at Bangalore during the 5th Plan.

(c) The expansion proposals on research of minor millets at Bangalore, Karnataka, as a part of the 5th Plan of the All-India Coordinated Project on Improvement of Millets are under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance for approval; it is expected that this Programme will be implemented during the early part of the next financial year.

Yield of rain fed paddy in India and other countries

4592. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative yield per acre of rain fed paddy in India, Japan, Formosa and China;

(b) steps taken to remove the inhibitory factors or paddy productified;

(c) if so, what are they; and

(d) steps taken to remove the inhibitory factors for paddy production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Yield per hectare of rainfed paddy in India is estimated at 750 to 1200 kgs. per hectare as compared to 2150 to 2500 kgs. per hectare of Japan. The corresponding figures for Formosa and China are not readily available.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The low yields from paddy in India under rainfed conditions are mainly due to (i) lack of suitable varieties (ii) vulnerability of the crop to pests, diseases, and weeds; (iii) poor

soil fertility and (iv) poor water management.

(d) Efforts are under way to evolve suitable early duration rice cultures of paddy for introduction in the rainfed paddy tracts. Simultaneously efforts are being made to evdue varieties resistant to pests and diseases. Effective fertiliser and weed control schedules have now been worked out and also steps are being taken to train extension workers in the new technology of rice production.

Amelioration of condition of fallen women

4393. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state what are the steps taken to ameliorate the condition of fallen women as a part of International Women's Year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): The chief legal instrument for ameliorating the condition of fallen women is the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which was enacted on 30-12-1956. The Act provides for the establishment of protective homes and correctional institutions for the protection of those in moral danger and for the rehabilitation of those who are rescued. A statement showing the number of such institutions set up under the Act in various States is attached.

2. Government is also financially assisting the Association for Social Health in India which is mobilising public opinion against the exploitation of women through its twenty branches in various States and Union Territories. The Association also renders rehabilitative and treatment services through "rescue homes" and "short stay homes".

3. The schemes of socio-economic programmes and condensed courses for women which are implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through voluntary organisations are intended to benefit destitute women who may be in moral danger. Substantially increased provisions are proposed for the implementation of these schemes during 1975-76, so that enhanced coverage could be achieved during the International Women's Year.

Statement

Protective Some and Rescue Homes set up under the S. I. T. Act in the various States

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of Protective Homes/ Rescue Homes	Capacity
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	150
2	Assam	2	N. A.
3	Gujarat	8	440
4	Himachal Pradesh	1	15
5	Karnataka	11	680
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	100
7	Maharashtra	2	55
8	Orissa	1	N. A.
9	Punjab	1	50
10	Rajasthan	5	275
11	Tamil Nadu	12	655 (figures of 2 Homes N.)
12	Uttar Pradesh	16	700
13	Delhi	1	150

Sale of tickets for World Table Tennis Championships

4394. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total income realised by the sale of tickets for the recent World Table Tennis Championships held in Calcutta·

(b) the broad heads of expenditure which are to be met by (i) such income, (ii) income from other sources and (iii) official or non-official grants and amount of these receipts;

(c) whether the newly constructed Netaji Stadium at Calcutta is to be Centrally maintained and utilised for national sports events or left to the State authorities; and

(d) how it is proposed to dispose of the imported T. T. Tables, and unused balls?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM). (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Table Tennis Federation of India, the total income realised by the sale of tickets in the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships held at Calcutta during February, 1975, is Rs. 40.83 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs 8.17 lakhs is payable to the West Bengal Government as local tax. The net proceeds would thus be Rs. 32 66 lakhs.

The Federation's income from other sources e.g. royalty on equipment and sale of souvenir etc. is reported to be Rs 5.00 lakhs. No grant from Government or unofficial sources is stated to have been received.

The broad heads of expenditure are:—

(i) Hospitality (Boarding and lodging for the visitors).

(ii) Referee Board (Referees and Umpires).

(iii) Stadium (Hall arrangements, Gate control, Upkeep and maintenance).

(iv) Reception and public relations.

(v) Publicity and Souvenir Publication.

(vi) Transport to players and officials.

(vn) Security (arrangements at stadium).

(viii) Press/Radio/TV (Facilities only)

(ix) Equipment (Indigenous).

(x) Opening & closing ceremonies and Awards.

(xi) Indian team (training, kit and participation).

(xii) Entertainment (for participants and delegates to World TT Cong).

(xiii) Medcial (clinics at hotels and stadium)

(xiv) Secretariat

The Netaji Stadium at Calcutta belongs to the State Government who are to maintain it, and to utilise for Sports events and youth activities

According to the Federation, imported Table Tennis Tables and unused balls are being distributed by the Federation to various State Table Tennis Associations, to the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, and to the West Bengal State Sports Council.

Charges against K. Jayant Table Tennis Player

4595. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for exclusion of Shri K. Jayant, ranked as India No. 1 in the Table Tennis, from the Indian Squad which played in the recen ly concluded World Table Tennis Championships at Calcutta;

(b) whether any specific charges of indiscipline were ever communicated to Shri Jayant and whether he was given any opportunity to reply to such charges; and

(c) whether he could not attend the selection trials at Patiala only because of his semester examinations at

the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, where he is studying?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) to (c). The selection of teams for National or International sports tournaments falls within the purview of the concerned National Federations. The Table Tennis Federation of India has, however, intimated that there were various charges of indiscipline against Shri K. Jayant. No action was, however, proposed to be taken against him on these charges. As regards Shri K. Jayant's exclusion from the Indian Team for the 33rd World Table Tennis Championships, the Federation has explained that he was duly advised to attend the selection trials and the coaching camp. Shri Jayant is reported to have expressed his inability to attend the selection trials etc., without giving any reasons. According to procedure followed by National Sports Federations, as per the advice of the All India Council of Sports, a player who does not make himself available for selection trials and coaching programmes, for any reason, is not considered for inclusion in the National team Shri K. Jayant's exclusion from the National team was, according to the Federation, a natural consequence of his having absented from the selection trials and coaching programmes.

Power Houses under Punjab Circle o C.P.W.D.

4596. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Power Houses under the Punjab Circle of C.P.W.D. Division-wise; and

(b) the number of workers employed in each power house, category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

New crop method in Panjab

4597. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab State has been asked to use new crop methods;

(b) if so, reaction of the State thereto; and

(c) nature of the assistance proposed to be given to Punjab to adopt the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Allotment of House-Sites to Middle and Low Income Groups

4598. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering to allot house-sites to middle income group in the country,

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been prepared by the Union Government and forwarded to the State Governments; if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether housing facilities to the low and middle income groups have not been provided as promised by Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and the provision made in this regard in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which was introduced in 1959, already provides for large scale acquisition of land by the State Governments for making available developed plots to the intending house builders. While allotting plots, the State Governments required to give preference to those categories of persons, who are eligible for financial assistance under various social housing schemes, including the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. There is also a provision under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for advancing loan assistance to the beneficiaries for the purchase of plots.

(c) and (d). There are already two housing schemes viz., the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, which are intended for persons in the low and middle income groups. Both these schemes are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all the State Sector Schemes including Housing Schemes for low and middle income group, is made available to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including the Low Income Group Housing Scheme and the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. Therefore, the question of making any specific provision for implementation of both these schemes during the Fifth Five Year Plan does not arise.

Cattle development schemes in Tripura, W. Bengal and Assam

4599. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be please to state:

(a) the main features of the cattle development schemes of the Government of Tripura, W Bengal and Assam undertaken upto date;

(b) total amount invested and Central allocation made in this regard, State-wise, during the plan period year-wise; and

(c) the total amount utilised by each of the States during the period and the result achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The main features of Cattle Development Scheme undertaken by the Government of Tripura, West Bengal, and Assam are:—

(1) Establishment of Intensive Cattle Development Projects.

(2) Establishment/Expansion of Key Village Blocks.

(3) Establishment/Expansion of Bill Rearing Farms.

(4) Distribution of Breeding Bulls.

(5) Cross-breeding programme

(6) Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for rearing of cross-bred heifers etc.

These Scheme envisage development of cattle through improved breeding, feeding, animal health cover, management and marketing in a planned and coordinated manner.

(b) The allocation of funds to the States is made as block grant and loan in respect of Annual Plan as a whole. The State Governments allocate the funds to individual State Plan schemes using their own discretion.

(c) The total outlay and anticipated expenditure for 1974-75 and the amount proposed by the State Governments and recommended by the Working Group for the cattle development schemes are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	5th Plan outlay	1974-75		1975-76	
		Approved outlay	Anticipated expenditure	Propose by State	Recommended by Working Group
Tripura .	76·00	12·80	10·25	11·10	11·60
West Bengal .	358·00	40·53	15 37	60·32	
Assam .	384 00	31·31	31 31	54·70	38 0

The details of the achievements are given n the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9287/75.]

Class I and Class II posts in Crop Division of Deptt. of Agriculture

4600. SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II posts filled in the Crops Division of the Department of Agriculture during 1974;

(b) how many of these posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately and filled by persons from these communities; and

(c) reasons for reserved vacancies, if any, remaining unfilled by candidates from these communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The following Class I posts were filled in the Crops Division of the Department of Agriculture during the year 1974:

1. Designation and pay scale of the post	Whether by direct recruitment or deputation or promotion
1. Joint Commissioner (Food Crops) Rs. 1800—100—2000	Direct recruitment through U P S C.
2. Joint Commissioner (Projects) Rs. 1800—100—2000	Deputatio
3. Director (Dry Farming) Rs.1500—60—1800	
4. Dy. Commissioner (Cash Crops) Rs 1500—60—180	Do.
5. Dy. Commissione (Horticulture) Rs.1500—60—1800.	Do.

No Class II post in the Crops Division was filled during the year 1974.

(b) and (c). In the roster maintained, only one vacancy of Joint Commissioner (Food Crops) fell on a reserved point. In accordance with the instructions relating to reservations, if there is only one vacancy in a post in a year, it cannot be reserved even if it falls on a reserved point. Hence this vacancy was filled by direct recruitment through UPSC by a general candidate. The other vacancies which fell vacant during the year 1974, were filled by deputation from State Governments/ other Departments, reservation orders are not applicable to vacancies filled by deputation.

भारत सरकार, मुद्रणालय, फरीदाबाद की कम्पोजिंग तथा रीडिंग ब्रांच

4601. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय फरीदाबाद में कम्पोजिंग, रीडिंग ब्रांच में अनेक कर्मचारी तदर्थ आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं, और

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को उन पदों पर स्थायी किया जा रहा है, और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना के दस्यु-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भूमि को समतल करना तथा उसे वितरित करना

4602. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय**: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना के दस्यु-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ऊंची नीची भूमि को समतल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी भूमि समतल की गई है तथा उन लोगों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें समतल की गई उक्त भूमि वितरित की गई है और यह भूमि किस प्रक्रियानुसार वितरित की गई तथा अभी कितनी भूमि वितरित की जानी शेष है ,

(ग) भूमि को समतल करने का कार्य कब से चल रहा है तथा एक एकड़ भूमि को समतल करने पर कितनी लागत आती है ; और

(घ) क्या समतल करने का कार्य बड़ी धीमी से चल रहा है, और यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) कुछ ऊंची नीची भूमि को समतल किया गया है।

(ख) 577 6 हैक्टर सरकारी भूमि समतल की गई है। 373 हेक्टयर क्षेत्र को सामान्य नीलामी द्वारा आवटित किया गया है तथा शेष 204.6 हेक्टार क्षेत्र को अभी आवटित किया जाना है। राज्य सरकार ने जिन व्यक्तियों की भूमि नीलाम की है उनके नाम अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के मुरेना जिले में भूमि समतल करने का कार्य राज्य योजना स्कीम के अन्तर्गत 1955-56 से तथा ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि का कृषि योग्य बनाने की मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं को केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत 1971-72 से शुरू किया गया था। अलग अलग परियोजनाओं की अलग अलग वर्षों की प्रति एकड़ लागत 260 रु० से 12 .. रु० तक भिन्न भिन्न है।

(घ) ऊबड खाबड क्षेत्रों का क्षेत्र बहुत बहुत अधिक है और इसमें प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है। इस बात को देखते हुए कहा जा सकता है कि बहुत कम क्षेत्र को

कृषि योग्य बनाया गया है। उपलब्ध संसाधनों और टैक्नोलोजी के अनुसार यह कार्य प्रगति पर रहा है। इस टैक्नोलोजी का आगे और विकास करने के उद्देश्य से समतल भूमि के संरक्षण और ऊबड़ खाबड़ क्षेत्रों के स्थिति करण के लिये मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाओं की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना चार राज्यों अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में जारी है।

पांचवीं योजना के मसौदे में इस कार्य के लिये 3 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

देश में चीनी की समान वितरण पद्धति

4603. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली तथा चंडीगढ़ के केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में राशन कार्डों पर प्रति यूनिट एक किलो चीनी का मासिक कोटा सप्लाई किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों और मानवीय आधार की दृष्टि से सरकार का विचार पूरे देश के लिये निश्चित समान वितरण पद्धति निर्धारित करने और इस बारे में असमानता को दूर करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। यह दिल्ली में 800 ग्राम और चंडीगढ़ में 600 ग्राम है।

(ग) भारत सरकार नियंत्रित माध्यम से घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं को वितरित करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को लेवी चीनी के मासिक को काट आवंटन करती है। मूल आवंटन यक्तियुक्त आधार पर निर्धारित किये गये हैं। जिनमें जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों और खपत के सामान्य तरीकों को ध्यान में रखा गया है और चीनी की उपलब्धता के संदर्भ में समय समय पर मामूली समायोजन किया गया है। कितनी मात्रा दी जाय इसका निर्णय राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है जिसे उन्हें स्थानीय खाने की आदतों की दृष्टि में तय करना होता है लेकिन उसका सामान्य मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त यह है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को प्रति माह एक किलों से अधिक चीनी नहीं दी जानी चाहिये और किसी भी परिवार को प्रति माह एक किलों से कम चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। इन व्यवस्थाओं में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

प्रेस कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी वर्गीकरण समिति का प्रतिवेदन

4604. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने 1973 में अपने अधीन सारे प्रेसों के औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिये वर्गीकरण समिति का गठन किया था, जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट मंत्रालय को दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन श्रेणियों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है और किन किन श्रेणियों के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय होना बाकी है और क्या पूरी जानकारी की एक प्रति सभी पटल पर रख दी जायगी ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। "भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण के लिये समिति, 1973" नामक एक वर्गीकरण समिति का गठन किया गया

था तथा समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ।

(ख) जिन पदों के वर्गों के बारे में वर्गीकरण समिति की सिफारिशों पर अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिये गये है उनका तथा जिन पदों के वर्गों के बारे में सिफारिशों पर संबंधित प्राधिकरणों के परामर्श से अभी विचार किया जा रहा है उनका एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

चूंकि कई पदो के वर्गों के बारे मे अभी कोई निर्णय नही लिया गया है अत पूरी सूचना की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखना इस समय संभव नही है ।

Fishery Development in Tripura

4605. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has proposed a Rs. 5 lakh plan for Fishery Development in the State;

(b) if so, the features of the proposal of the State Government;

(c) total amount spent upto date in the plan period, year-wise, for fishery development in the State and the result achieved so far in this regard; and

(d) main feature of fishery development scheme in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). No such proposal amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs has been received.

(c) The amounts spent year-wise for fisheries development schemes during the Fourth Plan are as follows:

Year	Amount Spent (Rs. in lakh)
1969-70	3·37
1970-71	5·67
1971-72	6·61
1972-73	13 97
1973-74	14·83

The first year of the 5th Plan is still not over and as such the information is not available regarding amount spent on fisheries development during the 5th Plan. A level of 4230 tonnes of fish production, 75 million spawn and 13.375 million fry and fingerlings has been attained by the end of the 4th Plan period.

(d) Schemes totalling Rs. 93 50 lakhs have been approved for fisheries development during the 5th Plan. As a result of the various developmental measures envisaged, it is expected that the annual level of fish production would go up to 6100 tonnes, spawn production 150 million and fry and fingerling production 27 5 million.

Allocation of funds for irrigation facilities in the State of West Bengal

4606. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what Central allocations were made during 1972, 1973 and 1974 to the State of West Bengal for augmenting irrigation facilities in the State and the funds earmarked for 1975; and

(b) to what extent the funds allocated have been utilized by the Government of West Bengal and the results in respect of productivity achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The approved outlays for major and medium irrigation schemes for West Bengal for 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 were Rs. 3.98 crores, Rs. 5.17 crores and Rs. 7.00 crores respectively. For 1975-76 an outlay of Rs. 11.10 crores has been recommended by the Working Group of the Planning Commission for such schemes.

(b) The expenditure incurred during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was Rs. 5.18 crores and Rs. 5.41 crores respectively. During 1974-75 an expenditure of Rs. 5.64 crores is anticipated.

The irrigation benefits achieved from major and medium irrigation projects in the State are as given below:—

('000 ha.)

Period	Potential created	Utilisation
Pre-plan	440	440
To the end of Fourth Plan from Plan schemes	788	788
1974-75 (Anticipated)	58	57

Agitation by F C I. employees in West Bengal

4607. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agitation of the employees of the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal has ended;

(b) if so, whether some employees had to be suspended during the time of the agitation and if so, their number;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of declaring the Food Corporation of India Service as Essential Service; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The workers have resumed work with effect from the 10th March, 1975.

(b) 224 striking workers of the Calcutta Complex depots were suspended during the strike period as there were charges against them of violence and other specific offences.

(c) and (d). As any strike in the Food Corporation of India would prejudicially affect the maintenance of supplies essential to the life of the community, the Central Government has, in exercise of the powers conferred by rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 prohibited any strike in connection with any industrial dispute in the Food Corporation of India for a further period of six months with effect from the 4th January, 1975.

Extent of under-utilisation of irrigation facilities

4608 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation potential created during the 4th plan, State-wise, *vis-a-vis* actual utilisation;

(b) the extent of under utilisation of irrigation facilities and what are the factors responsible for high rate of under utilisation of irrigation facilities, and steps taken in the matter and results thereof;

(c) whether the cropping pattern followed in the command areas are not the same as envisaged in the project plan; and

(d) if so, what administrative, legal and other measures are taken/propos-

ed to ensure that the planned cropping pattern are effectively followed and recalcitrant irrigators suitably discouraged/punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9289/75].

U.G.C. grant to Rabindra Bharati University

4608. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) purpose-wise annual grant by the U.G.C. to Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the University is now in a state of virtual paralysis;

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(d) whether it has been alleged that grants made by U.G.C. for specific purposes have been diverted to other areas and that provident fund contributions of the staff are not regularly deposited with the authorities; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction therto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9290/75].

(b) The Government of West Bengal, have denied that the Rabindra Bharati University is in a state of virtual paralysis.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the University Grants Commission, no such cases have come to its notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Low-cost Housing Scheme

4610. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drawn up a scheme to build low cost houses to meet the growing housing shortage in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have not drawn up any specific scheme to build low cost housing but they have taken steps towards that direction in as much as adoption of new materials/ construction techniques, designs, etc. for building low cost houses is being promoted through the National Buildings Organisation. Financial assistance at a concessional rate of interest is also given by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to State Housing Boards, etc., for social housing schemes involving construction of low cost houses. The Corporation has recently decided to take up a Demonstration project to construct 250 low cost housing units at Agra in collaboration with the UP Housing Board. The broad outlines and financial implications of the scheme are being worked out.

आल इंडिया स्टुडेण्ट्स फैडरेशन द्वारा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उप-कुलपति को दिया गया मांग-पत्र

4611. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आल इंडिया स्टुडैंट्स फैडरेशन की दिल्ली राज्य समिति का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 28 जनवरी को दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति से मिला था तथा उसने उन्हें एक तेरह सूत्रीय मांगपत्र दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मोटी रूप रेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध मे सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मांग पत्र मे छात्रों, अध्यापकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों का विश्वविद्यालय निकायों मे प्रतिनिधित्व शैक्षिक सुविधाओं तथा छात्रों के लिये सुविधाओं में वृद्धि, विश्वविद्यालय को अमरीकी सहायता का बन्द करना : विश्व विद्यालय मे संयुक्त समितियों की स्थापना तथा अध्यापकों और अन्य कर्मचारियों की सेवा सुरक्षा, से संबंधित सुझाव थे । कुलपति ने, मांगों की जांच करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है ।

भवनों का निर्माण करके लेह (लद्दाख) का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव

4612. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लेह (लद्दाख) में भवनों का निर्माण करके इस क्षेत्र के सदर मुकाम के अनुरूप बनाने का विचार कर रहे है ;

(ख) इस वर्ष लेह में भवन निर्माण पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है, और

(ग) इन निर्माण कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ये कब तक पूरे हो जायेंगें ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

हिमाचल क्षेत्र में वन्य जीवों और पशु-पक्षियों का संरक्षण

4613. **श्री कुशोक बाकुला** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन जीवों के लोप हो जाने के कारण हिमालय क्षेत्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रति कूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में असंतुलित खेती और जंगलों की कटाई को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार हिमालय क्षेत्र के वन्य जीवो और पशु पक्षियो को सरक्षण देने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो तत्संबधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Safari on Inter State level for school children

4614. **SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise a safari on inter-State level for the school children in India on the pattern it was organised for the children of some European countries during February this year to inculcate a spirit of love and need for preservation of wild life in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also proposed to call a conference of the representatives of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and State Governments to chalk out the details in making this scheme a success; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for the present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Facilities to blind students

4615. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five member committee which was appointed last year by the Pro-Vice Chancellor of Delhi University has recommended the extension of a number of facilities to blind students; and

(b) the main recommendations made and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b). The five member committee appointed by the Pro-Vice Chancellor of Delhi University has made the following recommendations:—

> "Relaxation of marks upto 5 per cent may be granted while determining the eligibility of blind students for admission to various courses in the university as is done in the case of scheduled caste/tribe students. The blind students should be given priority in admission to the hostels of the University and Colleges. The Committee felt that special concession in tuition fees may be granted to blind students but such cases may be decided on the individual merits of each case."

The Academic Council has accepted the Committee's recommendations and has decided that the blind students may be given preference over all other categories of students for admission to the hostels in the University and colleges.

Programme to allot Land to Individual to build his own house in the Capital

4616. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the programme chalked out by Government to allot land to individual house builder of average means to build their own house in the capital; and

(b) when the programme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority already has a scheme to allot plots for residential purposes to individuals belonging to Low and Middle Income Groups at pre-determined rates by draw of lots. Under this scheme it has allotted 3322 plots to individuals in the Middle Income Group and 1760 plots to the individuals in the Low Income Group.

(b) This is a continuing scheme.

Adult Education Institutions

4617. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Centrally financed adult educational institutions in each of the States and the total number of adults getting education in each of the States at present; and

(b) the steps suggested by the Centre to each of the State Governments in order to step up literacy campaign?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The Centrally financed adult educational institutions are: (i) the Farmers Functional Literacy Projects; (ii) the Polyvalent Centre Bombay; and (iii) the Workers' Social Education institutes at Nagpur and Indore. The number of adults benefitting from these programmes is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9291/75].

(b) The steps suggested to the State Governments include: (i) strengthening the functional literacy projects in quantitative and qualitative terms; and (ii) introduction of non-formal education for youth in the age-group 15—25 in as many districts as possible in the Fifth Plan.

Construction of Multi-storey Flats for Central Government Employees

4618. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the scheme of constructing multi-storey flats for Central Government employees' in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) whether this will not increase the housing problems for the employees in the Capital; and

(c) if so, the positive steps Government propose to take to meet the housing problem for Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps have been and would continue to be taken for construction of residential accommodation for Government employees within the available funds.

Non-availability of Wheat on Fair Price Shops in Delhi

4619. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the fair price shops in Delhi wheat was not available and instead only atta was supplied to the ration card holders during the month of February, 1975; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take to provide cereals to card holders according to their choice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that due to strike by the departmentalised labour of the Food Corporation of India, wheat could not be given to all the card holders attached to the fair price shops in full quantity required by them during February, 1975 wherever necessary atta was supplied to make up the shortfall in wheat. Since the strike is now over, the card-holders would be provided cereals according to their choice as in the past.

Legislation to take-over Agricultural Land of Former Rulers

4620. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Governments to enact legislations to takeover all agricultural lands belonging to former rulers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to enact such a legislation and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). All land holders in the country are subject to the same laws on land ceiling. Revised legislations on land ceiling have been enacted in 17 States in the country. Of the remaining 4 States, no land ceiling legislation is necessary in Nagaland and Meghalaya as there is largely communal ownership of land there. The ceiling laws of Maharashtra and Manipur are yet to be amended.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू इन्स्टीट्यूट फार फिजीकल मेडिसिन एण्ड रिहैबीलीटेशन को अपने नियंत्रण में लेना

4621. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जवाहर लाल नेहरू इस्टीच्यूट फ़ार फिजीकल मेडिसिन एड रिहैब लीटेशन को अपने नियंत्रण में लेने के बारे में जैसा कि सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किया गया था क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इसको कब तक नियंत्रण मे लिये जाने की सभावना है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार का कितना धन व्यय होगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री अरविन्द नेताम): (क) से(ग). परिषद ने अपेक्षित नीति के अनुसार एक सकल्प स्वीकार किया है जिसमे इन सस्थाओं को भारत सरकार को हस्तातरित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। हस्तातरण की रूप-रेखा एवं जिनमे संबंधित खर्च इत्यादि शामिल है तैयार की जा रही है तथ उन संस्थाओ को लिये जाने क सरकार तथा परिषद मे हुये आपसी समझौते से निश्चित की जायगी ।

Disparity in Allocation of Funds for Housing in States

4622. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been disparity in allocation of funds to the various States for Housing purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount disbursed by the Central Government to different States or other public bodies if any, State-wise, for the housing purposes during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is inevitable in view of disparity in size of the States, resource mobilisation effort and priorities accorded by different State Governments to their inter-sectoral programmes.

(c) All the social housing schemes of this Ministry except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes is allocated to the State Governments in the shape of 'block-loans' and 'block grants' and the State Governments are themselves competent to earmark funds for their various development programmes, including social housing schemes, according to their requirements and priorities. The information regarding the amounts disbursed to the State Governments for implementing the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plan-

tation Workers during the last 3 years is given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9292/75].

A Scheme for the Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas was introduced as a Central Sector Scheme in October, 1971 as a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. This Scheme has also been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1st April, 1974. The amounts disbursed to the various State Governments for the implementation of this Scheme during 1972-73 and 1973-74 are given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9292/75].

अन्य जीवों का लोप होना

4623. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर :**
श्री भगतराम राजाराम मनहर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में वन्य प्राणियों की शीघ्र लोप होने की आशंका है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने तेजी से बढ़ती हुई आबादी के वन्य जीवों के अस्तित्व पर और वन्य जीवों तथा राष्ट्र के आर्थिक विकास के परस्पर संबंध पर कोई अध्ययन प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया ; और

(ग) वन्य जीवों को समन्वित संरक्षण दिये जाने की आवश्यकता से पुलिस विभाग तथा वन्य प्राणी शरणस्थलों को अवगत कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) यद्यपि देश के विभिन्न भागों में वन्य प्राणियों की कुछ कमी हो गई है तथापि हाल वर्षों में इनकी कोई भी किस्म समाप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की विशिष्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं की गई है । तथापि भारतीय वन्य प्राणी बोर्ड द्वारा नियुक्त की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति ने 1970 में प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में इन पहलुओं पर संक्षेप में विचार विमर्श किया है ;

(ग) वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम 1972 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस के कार्मिकों को कार्यवाही करने के अधिकार प्राप्त है । इस अधिनियम में आश्रय स्थलों के संरक्षण और प्रबंध की भी व्यवस्था है । भारत सरकार ने समय समय पर राज्य सरकारों पर इस बात के लिये जोर डाला है कि वे वन्य प्राणि (संरक्षण) अधिनियम को और अधिक तत्परता से क्रियान्वित करें और अधिक प्रभावी ढंग से आश्रय स्थलों की सुरक्षा करें ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ज्वार की वसूली

4624. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खरीफ़ के मौसम में कितनी मात्रा में ज्वार की वसूली की , और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार केन्द्र को कितनी मात्रा में ज्वार दे सकती है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) 1.04 लाख मीटरी टन (22-3-75 को उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार) ।

(ख) धान की फसल के असफल हो जाने सूखा पड़ने और कमी की स्थिति पैदा हो जाने के कारण फिलहाल राज्य सरकार ने अधिप्राप्त किये गये ज्वार में से कुछ ही ज्वार केन्द्र को देने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है ।

Irrigation Projects for U.P.

4625. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Irrigation Projects, major, medium and small are under

examination with the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) whether out of them some belong to U.P.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) 108 multipurpose/major and 246 medium irrigation schemes received from the State Governments are at present under technical examination in the Central Water Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the details of 16 multipurpose/major and 8 medium irrigation schemes of U.P. is laid on the Table of the House. *Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9293/75].

Conference of State Education Ministers on New Pay Scales for University Teachers

4626. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be be pleased to state when the proposed conference of State Education Ministers is being called to arrive at an uniform decision as regards the new pay scales for University Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): The Conference is likely to be called shortly.

Allotment of Land to SC/ST Government Employees House Building Co-operative Societies, R. K. Puram, New Delhi

4627. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Scheduled Castes/Tribe Government Employees House Building Cooperative Society, R K. Puram, New Delhi have approached for allotment of land for house building; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to materialise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is reported that no society by the name of "Schedule Caste/Tribe Government employees House Building Co-operative Society, R. K. Puram" is registered with the Co-operative Department of the Delhi Administration.

(b) The question does not arise.

Foodgrain requirements in Rajasthan

4628. SHRI N. K. SANGHI
SHRI M. C. DAGA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the assessment of the Rajasthan Government, the State was once again under the shadow of famine and the conditions are likely to continue during 1975-76;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government has been informed of the additional requirements of foodgrains of the State to meet the situation; and

(c) what percentage of demand of foodgrains to meet famine and drought conditions in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were met by the Centre during 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto December, 1974) and what is Government's reaction to the present situation prevailing in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). Due to drought conditions prevailing in the State, the Rajasthan Government have been asking for increased allotments of foodgrains from the Central pool for meeting the increased demand on the public distribution system.

The quantities of foodgrains demanded by the Governments of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and allotments made to them from the Central pool during 1973-74 and 1974-75 (upto December, 1974) are indicated below:—

Figures in '000' tonnes)

State	1973-74			1974-75		
	Demand	Allotment	Allotment as % of demand	Demand	Allotment	Allotment as % of demand
Rajasthan . . .	1173 0	628·0	53·54	408 0	208 2	51 03
Gujarat	1855 0	794·0	42·80	1575·0	557 0	35·37
Madhya Pradesh . .	466 8	199·0	42 63	130 3	76 0	58·32

In order to assist the Government of Rajasthan to tide over the difficult food position, the allotment of foodgrains to the State from the Central pool has been stepped up from 18,000 tonnes in September, 1974 to 32,000 tonnes per month for December, 1974 and January, 1975, 40,000 tonnes for February and further to 50,000 tonnes for March, 1975. It is left to the State Government to distribute the quantities allotted from the Central pool and quantities available from local procurement equitably in various areas within the State, including drought-affected areas.

Supply of Sugar to Rajasthan

4629. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether since December, 1974, distribution of sugar through the fair price shops in Rajasthan has been suspended;

(b) if so, whether the suspension is due to the non-supply of sugar by the Centre to the State;

(c) whether the quantum of sugar issued per unit through the fair price shops in Rajasthan is much less than that given in Delhi; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to remove bottlenecks in regard to steady supply of sugar to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) It has been ascertained from the State Government that there has been some dislocation in supply of sugar through controlled channels since December 1974. It is attributable mainly to non-availability of railway wagons and lack of prompt supply by the sugar mills. At the request of the State Government, the validity of the lapsed quantities had been renewed.

(b) No, Sir. The monthly allotments of levy sugar to all the States, including Rajasthan, are being made regularly. In Rajasthan the State Government is in charge of wholesale distribution of levy sugar through co-operatives, and they make their own arrangements to get the allotted sugar from the mills.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The monthly allotments of levy sugar to the various States are made on a rational basis with reference to population figures and the normal pattern of consumption. The scale of distribution per unit is left to be decided by the State Governments in

keeping with the local dietary habits subject to a guideline that no individual can get more than 1 kg. per month and no family less than 1 kg. per month.

Krishna Water Award

4630. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the Krishna Waters award;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the reasons for delay in taking a decision and by what time it is likely to be taken.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal gave its report in December, 1973. However, as provided in the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the party States and the Central Government have made references to the Tribunal seeking certain clarifications on various points arising out of the report. Hearing of these references by the Tribunal is in progress. While efforts are being made by the Tribunal to complete its work as expeditiously as possible it is not possible at this stage to indicate when it will be completed.

Srisailam Project

4631. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has proposal under consideration to convert the Srisailam Project under construction into an irrigation project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). No proposal in this regard has been received by the centre from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The matter is however, for the State Government to consider keeping in view the award of the Krishna Tribunal the existing developments, the water availability and the needs of the different regions in the State.

States invoked provisions of D.I.R., MISA and Essential Commodities Act to deal with Hoarders and Black-Marketeers

4632. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have so far invoked provisions of DIR, MISA and the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to deal with hoarders and black marketeers;

(b) the names of the States, the number of arrests or other actions taken so far in this connection; and

(c) how far the States used these powers to successfully fight these economic offences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). So far 19 States and Union Territory Administrations have reported that action has been taken under E.C. Act, 1955. According to the information so received, 30,512 persons were prosecuted and 7902 convicted during January—November, 1974 for action taken under the Act.

The latest information regarding the action taken under the E. C. Act, the D.I.R. and MISA is being collect-

ed and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Aralam State Farm, Kerala

4633. SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) present stage of the development of Aralam State Farm in Kerala,

(b) the crops cultivated now in this farm and whether the farm has decided about the crop pattern, if so, facts thereof,

(c) the steps taken for soil conservation, the profit and loss position of this farm for the last three years,

(d) whether the labour relations in this farm is smooth, and

(e) whether the officials team of the Ministry which visited this farm to make an on-the-spot study had submitted its report, if so details and action taken on the basis of it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL) (a) The total area proposed for Aralam Farm is 12,000 acres out of which the area in possession at present is 7,464 acres Out of this the present culturable area including the area fit for plantation crops not needing development is 5 764 acres (115 acres irrigated and 5,694 acres rainfed) The area that can be developed for field crops (*i e*, culturable waste) is 700 acres and the area that cannot be developed is 1000 acres

(b) Statement No I showing plantation crops taken in 1973-74 and field crops taken during 1974-75 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-9294/75]

Crops cultivated at Aralam Farm are in accordance with the cropping programme to suit the soil characteristics, topography, rain-fall, irrigation facilities available and the terrain of the area as drawn up by the working group comprising of Director of Agriculture, Kerala; Head of the Agronomy Division, Central Plantation Crop Research Institute, Kasargod; States Directors of Coconut, Arecanut, Spices and Casnew Development and Rice Specialist of Central Rice Research Station and Officers of State Farms Corporation.

(c) Because of the undulating nature of the landscape and high rainfall, the cropping pattern and culturable operations have to be attuned to restrict the soil erosion within the permissible limits In view of this, growing of perennial trees in the upper region and erosion restricting crops in the slopes have been taken up for soil conservation and in addition, concentration of plantation crops has been adopted

Regarding profit and loss position, a Statement No II is laid on the Table of House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-9294/75]

(d) Yes.

(e) The official team set up to examine different aspects of the working of the Aralam State Farm at Kerala has not yet submitted its report to the Government It is expected to submit its report shortly

Youth Student Delegation from Indonesia

4634 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a youth student delegation visited India from Indonesia, on the invitation of the Government,

(b) if so, who were the members of this delegation and whether they represented any organisation or students union;

(c) which are the places they visited in India and with whom they had official discussions;

(d) whether they had meeting with representatives of any Indian Youth Student Organisations;

(e) what is the total amount spent by Government for this delegation; and

(f) what is the result of this visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (f). While no youth student delegation visited India from Indonesia, two representatives of the Indonesian youth organisation came as a part of a larger official delegation from Indonesia on a goodwill mission, which visited India from February, 9 to 13 at the invitation of the Ministry of External Affairs. The two representatives of the Indonesian youth organisation including their Head, visited Delhi and Bombay with the delegation, and during their short stay in Delhi, discussed with the officials of the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare and the Adult Education Directorate the Centrally sponsored youth welfare programmes. They also met representatives of some non-official voluntary organisations in the youth field, while in Delhi.

The expenditure incurred on the two members of the delegation concerned works out approximately to around Rs. 4,300.

Land Ceiling imposed in States

4635. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the ceiling on land imposed by various States in their land reforms laws State-wise;

(b) how far each State has gone ahead in implementing these;

(c) the extent of surplus land taken over by each State accordingly;

(d) what have they done with the surplus lands; and

(e) what are the provisions in these legislations about the rights of the hutment dwellers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) A Statement—I is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9295/75].

(b) to (d). A Statement II is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9295/75].

(e) The ceiling laws in themselves do not provide for the rights of hutment dwellers. However, some of these laws provide or distribution of surplus land by way of house-sites.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes

4636. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given for major, medium and minor irrigation schemes to Kerala during the last two years;

(b) the amount proposed to be given during the current year; and

(c) how far it will meet the requirements of the State in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework

of their overall development plans. Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants, not related to any individual sector of development or project.

The block Central assistance provided to Kerala during the last two years and the current year has been as under:—

1972-73	Rs. 36.70 crores.
1973-74	Rs. 35.72 crores.
1974-75	Rs. 35.72 crores.

Boosting of Agricultural Production in Kerala during 1975-76

4637. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted a proposal for boosting agricultural production during 1975-76 and sought Central assistance therefor;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for boosting agricultural production during 1975-76.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Extension of Balconies and Glazing in Lawrence Road D.D.A. Quarters

4638. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 549 on the 3rd April, 1974 and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have consulted the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation.

(b) whether the request of extension of balconies and glazing have been rejected by Delhi Development Authority without giving an opportunity to the Federation; and

(c) if so, whether the request of the Federation for reconsideration of its demand would be considered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is reported that a letter was issued by the DDA to the General Secretary, Lawrence Road Welfare Federation on 12th July, 1974 to attend a meeting on 23rd July, 1974 to discuss the possibility of allowing extension of balcony and glazing of verandah in Lawrence Road Residential Flats but no representative of the Federation attended the meeting.

(c) The matter of allowing extension of balcony and glazing of verandah was examined by the DDA in detail taking into consideration the building bye-laws and effect on ventilation and other connected matters. From planning and structural point of view and also in view of the building bye-laws permission for extension of balcony and glazing of verandahs cannot be granted. The Federation has already been informed by the DDA accordingly.

Operation Food Programme and Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm in Orissa

4639. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the request of the Orissa Government regarding inclusion of the districts of Gunjam, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh in the Operation Flood Programme; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to sanction the 'Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm' at Chiplima in the District of Sambalpur in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Indian Dairy Corporation has not received any proposal for inclusion of districts of Ganjam, Puri, Sambalpur and Sundergarh in Operation Flood area but fifth Plan proposals of Indian Dairy Corporation include Cuttack, Keonjha and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa.

(b) Indian Dairy Corporation has no proposal for Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Chiplima under Operation Flood.

Recommendation of Expert Committee on Wild life conservation on Gir Sanctuary

4640. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation made by the expert Committee on Wild Life Conservation about the Gir Sanctuary in Gujarat State has been accepted by the Government; and

(b) if so, the progress made in respect of converting it into National Park ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has decided to convert 140.40 Sq Km of the Sanctuary area into a National Park, and the remaining area will be converted gradually after 840 families of Maldhari residing in the Gir Areas are shifted. Preliminary Notification under Section 35(1) of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been issued and a final Notification will follow on completion of Collector, Junagarh's enquiry in accordance with the provision of the Act.

64 LS.—7.

National Scholarships for Study Abroad

4641. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELEFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scholarships awarded by Government of India for 1975-76 under its scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad; and

(b) the criteria adopted in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). Under the Scheme of National Scholarships for Study Abroad, 50 scholarships are awarded every year. The selection of candidates is made purely on basis of merit-cum-means. Only those candidates whose parents/guardian's income is less than Rs. 1,000 per month from all sources are eligible for the award. The candidates are interviewed by a duly constituted selection committee consisting of experts in various subjects.

The selections for 1975-76 have not yet been finalised.

राज्य फार्म निगम के अधीन फार्म

4642. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग कि :

(क) राज्य फार्म निगम के प्रत्येक फार्म का क्षेत्र कितना कितना है और गत तीन वर्षों मे उनकी आय और व्यय का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि मे प्रत्येक फार्म की उपज और कर्मचारियों को दिये गये वेतन पर व्यय ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन में से प्रत्येक फार्म की और अन्य फार्मों की प्रति एकड़ औसत उपज कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 9296/75)

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या एल० टी० 9296/75)

(ग) प्रत्येक फार्म की प्रति एकड़ औसत उपज उगाई गई फसलो, कृषि जल-वायु सम्बन्धी परिस्थितिया, मृदा सरचना, सिंचाई की सुविधा आदि जैसी कई बातों पर निर्भर करती है । भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम के फार्मो की अन्य फार्मो की उपज से तुलना के अब तक कोई विस्तृत और बाकयादा प्रयास नही किये गये हैं ।

चौथी योजना में बाजरे का उत्पादन

4643. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े** : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाजरे के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य, जो चौथी योजना में रखा गया था, पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि नही, तो लक्ष्य और वास्तविक उत्पादन मे कितना अन्तर हैं ;

(ख) इस बारे मे राज्यवार, ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या उत्पादन मे कमी के कारण संकर बाजरा को लगने वाले विभिन्न रोग हैं और उनके निदान के लिये क्या पग उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) देश में चौथी योजना में 70 लाख मीटरी टन बाजरा के लक्ष्य की तुलना में 1973–74 में वास्तविक उत्पादन 70.9 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था ।

(ख) राज्यवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है ।

(लाख मीटरी टन

राज्य	1973–74 मे बाजरे का उत्पादन
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	3.4
2. बिहार	0.08
3. गुजरात	13.12
4. हरियाणा	6.89
5. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	0 08
6. कर्नाटक	2.16
7. मध्य प्रदेश	2.14
8. महाराष्ट्र	8.56
9. उड़ीसा	0 02
10. पजाब	1 28
11. राजस्थान	21.81
12. तमिलनाडू	2.97
13. उत्तर प्रदेश	8.08
14. पश्चिम बगाल	0 01
15. संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	0.19
योग	70 87

(ग) यद्यपि चौथी योजना मे बाजरे के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य पूरा कर लिया गया है किन्तु हाल मे मृदरोगिल (डाउनी माइल्डयू) और एगोट जैसे गैग इस फसल की उत्पादिता बढाने मे बाधक हो गये हैं । राज्य सरकारो को सलाह दी गई है कि वे विशेष रूप से कृषि विश्वविद्यालयो और महाविद्यालयो के विद्यार्थियो को एगोट और डाउनी माइल्डयू रोगों से ग्रस्त पोधों को निकालने के लिये

उन्हें अनेक क्षेत्र के गावो मे भेजकर वनस्पति—रक्षण उपाय तेज करें ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में सार्वजनिक निगमों द्वारा आयोजित 'प्रेस टूरज'

4644. **श्री आर० वी० बडे :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों मे उक्त मत्रालय म विभिन्न सार्वजनिक निगमा (पब्लिक सैक्टर कारपोरेशन) द्वारा कितन प्रैस टूरज' का आयोजन किया गया

(ख) उनमे कौन कौन से पत्रकार शामिल हुय और वे किस किस समाचार पत्र एव समाचार एजेंसी के साथ सबधित थे, और

(ग) क्या उनमे भारतीय भाषाओ की दो समाचार एजेंसियो 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' और समाचार भारती का भी शामिल किया गया था और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मत्रालय मे उपमत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Ban on Construction of Houses with large Floor Area

4645. SHRI G Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to ban the construction of residential houses with a floor area of more than 2,000 sq. feet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) It has been decided not to go ahead with such a proposal for the present

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Us Sub-Commission on Culture and Education

4646 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 942 on the 24th February, 1975 regarding Indo-US Commission on Culture and Education and state the names of the members of Indian team who attended the meeting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) The following members of the Indian delegation attended the meeting of the Indo-US Sub-Commission held from 3rd to 5th February, 1975 —

1 Shri G Parthasarthi
Leader

2 Shri Mohan Mukerji
Alternate Leader

3 Dr Rais Ahmed

4 Dr P C Joshi

5 Dr S Gopal

6 Dr C S Jha

7 Prof Rasheeduddin Khan

8 Dr (Shrimati) Kapila Vatsyayan.

9 Dr J B Srivastava

10 Dr M K Anant Rao

11 Shri S K N Chib

12 Shri J S Teja

13 Dr B D Nag Chaudhuri

Study of Soil Erosion by Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute Jhansi

4647 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI P GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi had undertaken any study regarding protection of land from soil erosion;

(b) if so whether the study had shown that about 150 million hectares of land in the country are required to be protected from soil erosion; and

(c) steps taken and results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi, has been carrying out studies on the management of degraded grassland, which under poor cover are subjected to severe erosion.

The studies have shown that for the management of poor grasslands, closure is the first step. Closure to grazing for a period of 3-4 years increases their carrying capacity. They have identified suitable species of grasses for soil conservation for different soil and agro-climatic conditions. Contour furrows at 6 m interval in regraded grasslands induced botanical changes in favour of more palatable grasses.

(b) The Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute has not itself carried out any study on the extent of the area of land requiring protection from soil erosion. Accurate estimates of such area can only be made on the basis of soil survey, which has not been completed for the entire country. However, on the basis of some preliminary survey and studies a rough estimate of the area of degraded lands has been made by the Department of Agriculture which indicates that the total area of degraded lands may be about 175 million hectares as given below:

Type of problem	Extent (million hectares)
1. Ravines and gullies	4·00
2. Waterlogging	5·00
3. Salinity-alkalinity	7·00
4. Desert	22·00
5. Jhoom (shifting cultivation) land	2·00
6. Other eroded lands	135·00
Total	175·00

(c) The problem of soil degradation is being tackled in the country through the various programmes of soil conservation. In the soil conservation programmes an estimated area of about 19 million hectares has so far been treated. The programme includes contour bunding, terracing, gully control, afforestation (revegetation) of eroded lands including the plantation of grasses and legumes, etc.

Price of Wheat and Rice in different States during 1974-75

4649. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state facts about price of wheat and rice in different States during the year 1974 and January and February of 1975?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Two Statements I & II showing the month-end wholesale prices of wheat and rice (coarse) prevailing in different States during the months of January and February, 1974 and 1975 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9297/75].

Agitation by Staff of Visva Bharati University

4650. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visva Bharati University (Santiniketan) is facing various problems causing agitations of teachers and staff there; if so, nature of the problems thereabout;

(b) whether the Inquiry Committee for the Science Faculty has not started its work; if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether many teachers of Visva Bharati have recently left the university due to present troubles there;

(d) whether many irregularities have been noticed in regard to admission of students to Honours Course and regarding constitution of Academic Council, Executive Council and Court;

(e) if so, facts about (c) and (d); and

(f) steps taken or proposed by the Government to settle problems facing the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN). (a) to (f). During September-October 1974, there were disturbances in the University on account of certain developments in the Siksha Bhavana resulting in the resignation from headship by the Head of the Department of Chemistry. The University has since appointed a oneman Enquiry Committee to look into the affair as well as the complaints regarding the working of Siksha Bhavana. The Committee is expected to start its work shortly.

According to the information received from the University there has also been some agitation by some technical and non-academic staff and teachers below the rank of lecturers with regard to revision of their scales of pay. The matter is under negotiation between the University and the University Grants Commission. The academic life at the University is otherwise normal.

No teachers are reported to have left the University due to present trouble, nor have there been any irregularities either in the matter of admission of students to Honours courses or the constitution of the Academic Council, Executive Council and the Court of the University.

The Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Justice S.A. Masud to determine the lines on which the Visva Bharati may develop and to recommend guidelines for the amendment of the Visva-Bharati Act is expected to submit its report shortly. The recommendations of the Committee, when received, will be given due consideration

Implementation of New Pay Scales for College and University Teachers

4651. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the States which have implemented College and University teachers' new pay-scales announced by the Central Government;

(b) whether some States expressed their inability to implement this scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons stated thereabout;

(d) whether differentials between the teachers of the Central Universities and Colleges and other similar State institutions have created agitations among the teachers; and

(e) if so, steps taken by the Government to resolve the problems of the non-Central Colleges and Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (e). On November 2, 1974, Government conveyed to the State Governments details of the scheme and informed them that Central assistance would be available to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure needed for implementing the University Grants Commission scales for the period January 1, 1973 (or from the date of implementation if it is later) to March 31, 1979. They were informed that the Central assistance would be available even if they decided, after taking local conditions into consideration, to introduce scales of pay different from but not higher than those for Central Universities.

Government of Uttar Pradesh have issued orders for implementation of the revision of scales of pay of University and College teachers as recommended by the University Grants Commission from 1-1-1973. The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal and Punjab have accepted them in principle. The Government of Kerala have proposed to introduce revised scales of pay which are substantially different from those recommended by the University Grants Commission. Other State Governments are examining the financial and other implications of the scheme. No State Government has conveyed to this Ministry its inability to implement the scheme as communicated to them in the letter dated November 2, 1974.

सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए राजस्थान नहर के लिए विशेष धनराशि

4652. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अकाल ग्रस्त राजस्थान को राजस्थान नहर के लिए कोई विशेष राशि दी गई है जिससे नहर पर तेज गति से काम किया जा सके और यदि हां, तो अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और इस अकाल वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और इसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभी पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

वर्धा में विश्व हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय

4653. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार वर्धा (महाराष्ट्र) में विश्व हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : विश्व हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । पर, राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति वर्धा का वर्धा में एक विश्व हिन्दी विद्यापीठ स्थापित करने का विचार है ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी यूनियन, कलकत्ता द्वारा ज्ञापन

4654. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को फ़रवरी, 1975 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी यूनियन कलकत्ता की ओर से दिनांक 17 फ़रवरी, 1975 का एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की वास्तविक कठिनाइयां क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सरकार को फ़रवरी, 1975 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ, कलकत्ता से कोई भी ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ था। तथापि, सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम कर्मचारी संघ, कलकत्ता द्वारा संसद् के सभी सदस्यों को सम्बोधित 17 फ़रवरी, 1975 के परिपत्र की प्रति देखी है। इसके उत्तर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने भी 26 फ़रवरी, 1975 को संसद् के सभी सदस्यों को एक परिपत्र भेजा है जिसमें कर्मचारी संघ के दिनाक 17 फ़रवरी, 1975 में उठाये गए विभिन्न प्रश्नों के बारे में ठीक ठीक स्थिति बताई गई है।

लगान और सिंचाई की दरों में कमी

4655. **श्री राम प्रकाश** : क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों से लिए जाने वाले लगान और सिंचाई की दरों में कमी करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) भू-राजस्व और सिंचाई की दरें राज्य सरकारें निर्धारित करती हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Regional Language as Medium of Instruction in Universities

4656. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Universities have introduced regional languages as medium of instruction; and

(b) if so, the names of such Universities and since when they have introduced the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). According to the available information the following 77 Universities including 3 institutions deemed to be Universities were using one or more regional languages as a medium for instruction of specified courses, as on July 1, 1974.

1. Agra
2. Aligarh Muslim
3. Allahabad
4. Andhra
5. Annamalai
6. Awadesh Pratap Singh
7. Banaras Hindu
8. Bangalore
9. Bhagalpur
10. Bhopal
11. Bihar
12. Bombay
13. Burdwan
14. Calcutta
15. Delhi
16. Dibrugarh
17. Gauhati
18. Garhwal
19. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Tech.
20. Gorakhpur
21. Gujarat
22. Gujarat Ayurveda
23. Gujarat Agricultural
24. Guru Nanak
25. Haryana Agricultural
26. Himachal Pradesh
27. Indira Kala Sangeet
28. Indore
29. Jabalpur
30. Jadavpur
31. Jammu

32 Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi
33. Jiwaji
34 Jodhpur
35 Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit
36 Karnatak
37 Kashi Vidyapith
38 Kanpur
39 Kerala
40 Kumaon
41 Kurukshetra
42 Lucknow
43 Madras
44 Madurai
45 M S University of Baroda
46 Magadh
47 Marathwada
48 Meerut
49 Mithila
50 Mysore
51 Nagpur
52 North Bengal
53 Osmania
54 Panjab
55 Patna
56 Poona
57 Panjabi
58 Rabindra Bharati
59 Rajasthan
60 Rajindra Agricultural
61 Ranchi
62 Ravi Shankar
63 Sardar Patel
64 Saugar
65. Saurashtra
66. Shivaji
67 SNDT Women's
68 South Gujarat
69 Sri Venkateswara
70 Udaipur
71. Utkal
72 Varanaseya Sanskrit
73. Vikram
74. Visva-Bharati
*75. Gujarat Vidyapith
*76 Gurukul Kangri
*77. Jamia Millia Islamia

*Institutions deemed to be Universities.

2. Information regarding the year of introduction of the regional language as a medium in these Universities is not available

Fresh Registration by DDA

4658 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether D D A intends to start fresh registration of its prospective customers

(b) if so the tentative date by which the new registration will commence and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) No decision regarding the starting of fresh registration has yet been taken by D D A

(b) and (c) The question does not arise

Yield of Varalakshmi Cotton in Karnataka

4659 SHRI P R SHENOY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a good yield of Varalakshmi cotton in Karnataka during the current year;

(b) if so, the total estimated yield, and

(c) steps, if any, taken by the Government to secure good price for cotton to the growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Variety-wise official estimates of area and production of cotton for 1974-75 are not yet available. However, the crop of 'Varalakshmi' Hybrid Cotton in Karnataka is reported to have progressed well during the current year and good yields are expected.

(c) With a view to securing good price for cotton to the growers stock limits on mills for long staple cotton have been lifted and the Cotton Corporation of India has been directed to enter the market for making cotton purchases.

Protection to SC/ST Employees in F.C.I.

4660. SHRI P M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether protection is provided to Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribe Central Government employees at times of retrenchment and reversions;

(b) whether any representations have been made to the Food Corporation of India for not following above orders; and

(c) if so, what is the substance of those representations and what action has been taken to redress grievances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). In case of reduction in the number of posts or for other reasons, if the retrenchment in the Central Government becomes necessary, the persons affected are classified into different groups and the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes falling within the same group in the order of reduction, are given preference over other persons in the same group till they form such percentage, amongst the direct recruits, as is prescribed for them. These instructions are not applicable to purely temporary appointments made for seasonal work by the Food Corporation of India.

The Corporation had recruited some staff including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a purely temporary basis for seasonal rabi procurement work during 1973. After the work was over, the services of these persons, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were terminated. The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes affected by the ratenchment made representations to the Corporation for retention against the reserved quota. Since the retrenched persons including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were employed against purely temporary vacancies created for seasonal work, the question of their retention by the Corporation after the work was over did not arise.

SC and ST in Class I and II Posts in the Ministry

4661. SHRI P. M. SAYEED. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers, as on 1st January, 1975, working in class I and class II posts in the Departments of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, separately;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers amongst them; and

(c) if the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in these posts is not adequate, what steps are proposed to set right the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (c). A statement giving the required information concerning the three

Departments in respect of which the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is the controlling authority is attached.

(c) With a view to ensuring adequate representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers on posts within the control of the Ministry reservation rosters are maintained as prescribed by Government and appointments made in accordance with these.

Statement

Category	Department of Education		Department of Culture		Department of Social Welfare	
	Total No. of officers	No. of SC/ ST officers	Total No. of officers	No. of SC/ ST officers	Total No. of officers	No. of SC/ ST officers
Class I	66	5	13	1	13	1
Class II	52	4	10	1	15	Nil

Nationalisation of Private Sugar Mills in Tamil Nadu

4662. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu State Government has sought the Centre's concurrence to nationalise private sugar mills in the State; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The State Government asked for concurrence to nationalise the private sugar mills in the State if the Central Government did not find it possible to do so on all-India basis.

(b) The Government of Tamil Nadu were informed that their suggestions would be kept in view while arriving at a decision on the recommendations of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission in regard to nationalisation of the sugar industry.

Expenditure of Grow More Campaign

4663. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on the 'grow-more campaign' during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) the actual increase in production of various commodities during 1973 and 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The anticipated expenditure on Agriculture and allied sectors, including Irrigation and Flood Control, in the Public Sector during 1972-73 and 1973-74 was of the order of Rs. 891.4 crores and Rs. 898.4 crores respectively. In addition, an amount of Rs. 148 crores as medium term loan for minor irrigation programmes was released to State Governments under the Emergency Agricultural Production Programme during 1972-73, which was undertaken to meet the situation created by drought.

(b) The production levels of important agricultural crops during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as under.—

Crop	Unit	Production during 1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
(i) Foodgrains	Million tonnes	105·17	97 03	103 61
(ii) Oilseeds (Five major oil seeds)	,,	8 75	6 86	8 68
(iii) Sugarcane (Gur)	,,	11·63	12 76	14 05
(iv) Cotton (lint)	lakh bales	65·6	54 2	58 2
(v) Jute	,,	56·8	49·8	61·8

Similar data for 1974-75 are not yet available.

New Technique for Wheat Production

4664. SHRI SHIKISHAN MODI: SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any new extension techniques to raise the wheat production in the country; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in the wheat production by such new extension techniques and results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) With a view to identify the varieties suitable for different agro-climatic conditions and get farmers' reaction to the newly identified outstanding varieties of wheat, a Central Sector Scheme of Minikit Programme of wheat has been undertaken from the Rabi season of 1974-75 in the Wheat growing States in the country. The main objective is to make available small quantities of seed of newest and latest varieties of wheat along with full information on the package of practices to the district farms and to a large number of farmers to enable them to decide for themselves the suitability of new wheat varieties *vis-a-vis* currently grown varieties in particular areas. It will act both as a demonstration and an information transfer system through the active participation of the local extension workers and the farmers, particularly small farmers themselves and thus help increase the production of wheat in the country.

(b) The scheme is under implementation and it is too early to assess its results.

New Crop Method for Bajra in Gujarat

4665. SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat State has been asked to use crop methods for bajra;

(b) if so, reaction of that State thereon; and

(c) the nature of the assistance proposed to be given to Gujarat to adopt the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATTION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Bajra

producing areas have been advised to improve production by overcoming disease menace by adopting early sowing, roguemg out of diseased plants and using only fresh & certified seeds Gujarat State has covered nearly 80 per cent of the area under hybrid Bajra It has released two hybrids, HB 2 & HB 3 particularly suitable for drought prone areas

(c) No special assistance is proposed to be given

Funds to use Waste Land for Agricultural purposes in Gujarat

4666 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is large area of waste land which can be used for agricultural purpose in the State of Gujarat,

(b) if so, whether due to shortage of funds Gujarat Government has not been able to make it fit for agricultural purposes,

(c) whether any funds have been allotted to Gujarat during the Fifth Plan for the development of waste land, and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) According to the Land Utilisation Statistics for the year 1970-71 (the latest available), there are about 5,43 000 hectares of culturable waste land in Gujarat

(b) to (d) During the Fifth Plan period the Government of Gujarat has made a provision of Rs 1 90 crores for the reclamation of culturable waste land

A Central Sector Pilot Project for Protection of Table Lands and Stabilization of Ravinous Areas is under operation in Gujarat during the Fifth Plan. A tentative outlay of Rs 74,00 lakhs has been made under the scheme A sum of Rs 11 25 lakhs has already been released to the Government of Gujarat for the year 1974-75

In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, the Government of India have proposed to provide an assistance of Rs 19 00 crores for 7 districts (Panchmahals Kutch, Jamnagar, Rajkot Amreli, Banaskantha and Sundernagar) and five continuous talukas falling in 3 districts (Ahmedabad, Mehsana and Bhavnagar) The allocation of the Government of India will be equally matched by the State Government Part of the work will be done on culturable waste lands

Power Houses under Gujarat Circle of C P W.D.

4668 SHRI D D DESAI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) the number of Power Houses under the Gujarat Circle of the Central Public Works Department Division-wise, and

(b) the number of workers employed in each power house, category-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Funds for Research and Development in Universities and Institutions of Technology

4669 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether reluctance of his Ministry to provide funds for Research

and Development is being felt in scientific circles;

(b) if so, whether in the Fifth Plan Rs. 20 crores were earmarked for Research and Development in the Universities and institutes of Technology;

(c) the reasons for his Ministry's refusal to allocate the same; and

(d) steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The University Grants Commission have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 73.21 lakhs during the current year up to 28th of February, towards research, in addition to an expenditure of Rs. 77.21 lakhs towards science fellowships. The Indian Institutes of Technology have also taken up a large number of research projects of crucial significance despite the limitations of the budget. It is not, therefore, correct to say that there is any reluctance on the part of either the U G.C. or the Institutes of Technology or the Ministry of Education in providing funds for scientific research. The Ministry of Education, the U.G.C. the Central Advisory Board of Education and the All India Council of Technical Education attach the highest importance to such research and are being continued to augment the its linkages to development. Efforts funds available for the purpose and maximum feasible allocations will be made within the overall constraints of resources.

'Yagna' organised at Pandharpur in Maharashtra

4670. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in the 'Yagna' organised at Pandharpur in Maharashtra from 21st February, 1975, huge quantities of foodgrains and ghee were burnt for one month;

(b) if so, whether a demand was made in Parliament and outside to prevent this wastage; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that Shri Tanpure Maharaj started a monthlong Yagna in Phandarpur with effect from the 21st February, 1975. They have further reported that some organizations agitated and represented that the Government should prohibit use of foodstuffs in the Yagna The State Government arranged for a meeting with Shri Tanpure Maharaj who agreed that no foodgrains would be burnt in the Yagna.

Meetings of the Prime Minister with Opposition Leaders

4671. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the leaders of the Opposition Parties in the Parliament have expressed their grievance that the meetings of the Prime Minister with the Leaders of the Opposition on burning problems have been converted into mere rituals to report the decisions already taken; and

(b) if so, whether some machinery is being evolved for a more meaningful consultation with the Opposition before decisions are taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). At the last few meetings of the Prime Minister and her colleagues with the leaders of Opposition there have been discussions on the need and desirability of

having such meetings on a more regular basis and also on making the discussions more purposive The Government has conveyed to the leaders of Opposition, and would like to reterate, that it would be glad to consider any suggestion in this regard

Supply of Rice to Orissa during 1974-75

4672 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Orissa Government asked for any rice supply to Orissa in the year 1974-75 and what amount; and

(b) if so, the quantity of rice which was supplied to Orissa in 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) and (b) Orissa is normally surplus in rice However, the Government of Orissa had asked for an allocation of 20,000 tonnes of rice in October, 1974 due to drought Considering the limited availability of rice in the Central pool and the needs of heavily deficit rice consuming States like Kerala and West Bengal, 5,000 tonnes paddy was allotted to Orissa in October, 1974

In a recent communication, the State Government have assessed their requirement of rice from the Central pool at 3 lakh tonnes for the current year and asked for an allocation of 25,000 tonnes rice for March, 1975. Due to tight position regarding availability of rice in the Central pool, no rice has been allotted to Orissa so far during 1975 However, the wheat quota of the State has been increased from 8,000 tonnes per month during July-August, 1974 to 25,000 tonnes for November 1974 and further to 28,000 tonnes per month for January, February and March, 1975.

दिल्ली में अध्यापकों की मांगें

4673. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री बरकें जार्ज :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं के हजारों अध्यापक तथा अध्यापिकाएं 26 फरवरी, 1975 को संसद् के समक्ष प्रदर्शन किया था ,

(ख) क्या उनकी ओर से दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा सरकार को उनकी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है ,

(ग) यदि हां तो उसका विषय क्या है, और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली शिक्षकों की संयुक्त परिषद ने दिल्ली के प्राथमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के साथ मिल कर रामलीला मैदान से बोट क्लब तक जलूस निकाला ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) संयुक्त परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए ज्ञापन में शिक्षकों ने तीसरे वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट की निम्नलिखित असंगतियों का उल्लेख किया था—

(क) प्रिन्सिपलों तथा अन्य श्रेणी के शिक्षकों के वेतन मानों में असामान्यताओं की वृद्धि ,

(ख) प्राथमिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के लिए दो अलग अलग वेतनमान निर्धारित करना—एक प्रशिक्षित मैट्रिक के लिए

तथा दूसरा उच्चतर माध्यमिक प्रशिक्षितों के लिए;

(ग) वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धि में कमी करना; और

(घ) समुचित वेतन निर्धारण सूत्र के अभाव में सीनियर तथा जूनियर शिक्षकों के वेतनमान में पुरानी असामान्यता का बने रहना।

(घ) सरकार ने शिक्षकों की इन मांगों पर पहले ही विचार कर लिया था परन्तु सरकार के लिए तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफ़ारिशों से हटना सभव नहीं है। तथापि सरकार शिक्षकों द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ प्रश्नों पर तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफ़ारिशों के दायरे में विचार कर रही है।

Production of Refined Oil and Margarine by Hindustan Lever

4674. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of refined oil, bulk margarine and cooking margarine produced by Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever London, from 1972 to 1974 year-wise;

(b) the Company's licensed and installed capacities for each of three products from 1972 to 1974 year-wise;

(c) prices at which these products were sold during 1972 to 1974;

(d) if there is any price control over the products referred to above, and if so, the nature thereof;

(e) whether it has been alleged that Hindustan Lever has started producing refined oil, bulk margarine and cooking margarine on a big scale at the cost of vanaspati production as this practice fetches a margarine of Rs. 2,500 per tonne;

(f) whether it has also been alleged that the Company, at present, is not producing any vanaspati in their factories at Ghaziabad, Trichy, Shamnagar etc.; and has already laid off number of workmen; and

(g) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The firm's production of refined oil and different types of margarine was as shown below:—

(Tonnes)

		1972	1973	1974
Refined oil		2,619	1,712	425
Margarine :	(i) Table	104	91	50
	(ii) Cooking	Nil	Nil	1,092
	(iii) Bakery	443	1,066	2,428

(b) These are not products of industries scheduled under the Industries (Development and Rgulation) Act and hence no separate capacities therefore have been licensed. As the equipment installed for manufactur of vanaspati can also be utilized for manufacture of refined oil and hydrogenated oil used in the manufacture of margarine, the firm's capacity for the manufacture of these products cannot be separately assessed.

(c)

	Pack size (Kg.)	1972 (Rs./pack)	1973 (Rs./pack)	1974 (Rs./pack)
The ex-factory prices of the different products are shown below :—				
Refined oil :	15	68·00 to 85·86	112·00 to 155·00	142·00 to 180·00
Maragarine:				
(i) Table	1	8·56 to 9·60	9·60 to 13·60	13·60 to 14·60
(ii) Cooking	1	..	..	10·25 to 12·50
(iii) Bakery	15	86·00 to 112·00	112·00 to 170·00	160·00 to 190·00

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The firm has been all along engaged in the manufacture of refined oil and margarine, side by side with the production of vanaspati.

(f) and (g). Some allegations to this effect have been made in recent months. The factual position is that the Ghaziabad plant is now working at almost full capacity in spite of effecting some economies in its labour strength. The Trichy plant is in the process of being sold The other two plants, at Shamnagar and Bombay, are also utilizing part of their capacity for hydrogenating oils required for the firm's use in the manufacture of soap.

Legislation to regulate house-building activities in Delhi

4675. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enact a legislation or to ask the Delhi Administration to enact a legislation to Regulate the house-building activities; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to enact fresh legislation to regulate house building activities.

(b) The question does not arise.

Demands of Teachers of Gujarat

4676. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demands of the teachers of Gujarat have been accepted by th State Government;

(b) if so, how many demands of the teachers of Gujarat have so far been accepted and how many of them have been rejected;

(c) whether their pay has been brought at par with the Central teachers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GUJARAT PANCHAYAT ACT, 1961 AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHR SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat, Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. KP/167/PRR/1072/9297/73/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th October, 1973, together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. KP/209/PRR-1072 9296/73/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th October, 1973, together with an explanatory note.

(ui) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. KP/56-74/PRR/1071/1479/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 14th March, 1974, together with an explanatory note.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

(3) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notifications. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9273/75].

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, may I say something on this? I had written to you, requesting for making a submission on Item No 2, now laid on the Table of the House by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan. I am not speaking on the contents. Sir, my point is in regard to the reasons for delay in the issuance of various notifications relating to panchayats. I would like to know, why this delay has taken place? Sir, the taluka and district panchayat elections in Gujarat have been delayed for long and only last week we were told by the Government that elections for taluka and district panchayats will have to be delayed for another seven months because of delimitation and so on. I would like to know, why this delay has taken place in issuance of these notifications with regard to the working of panchayats. My second point is, why is it that we are still saying that the Hindi translation is not available. What has the Rules Committee decided last week? Last week, you told us that the matter would be referred to the Rules Committee. I would like to know, what has the Rules Committee decided on this matter?

MR. SPEAKER: The report of the Rules Committee will be laid on the Table of the House. The Rules Committee has recommended that a Committee be appointed to which all questions of delay and making available Hindi translation etc will be referred.

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD., FOR 1973 74

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-

(Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde.)

section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(ii) Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9274/75]

ANNNUAL REPORT FOR 1973-74 *re.* SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1973-74, on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966 [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9275/75]

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1973-74 *Re.* COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1973-74 on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956, under section 638 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9276/75[

PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO NAGALAND, ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT IN PURSUANCE TO PROCLAMATION AND REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF NAGALAND TO PRESIDENT

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 22nd March, 1975 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Nagaland, published in Notification No. G.S.R 157(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975, under article 356(3) of the Constitution

(2) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 22nd March, 1975, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R 158(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1975.

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) dated the 20th March, 1975 of the Governor of Nagaland to the President [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-9277/75].

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing any observations at this stage. After all, this is just laying on the Table. The Proclamation is coming up for discussions tomorrow If you start discussing even when papers are laid on the Table, there will be no end to the debate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): My point is that the Proclamation is not in the proper form. I am not going into the contents of the Proclamation, but the form in which it has been issued now is invalid and against the provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, that point has to be taken up now.

MR. SPEAKER: The ruling in this House has been—I have also earlier quoted my predecessor's ruling and interpretation—that when a paper is laid on the Table, these questions of validify or legality shall not be taken up. It is coming up for discussion when you will have opportunities.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The discussion will be on the political decision, whether Government has taken the correct decision or not. Having taken a decision, they have brought out a Proclamation. I say that it is not in proper form, it goes beyond the Constitution, it is unconstitutional and invalid. Please allow me to put my points. I will be very brief in my submission

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that I go by the same observation that at the time of laying on the Table no objection about its constitutional validity or legality can be taken up? When it comes up for discussion, you can raise it. This is not the stable for that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I seek your ruling on one point. The political aspect of the discussion is one thing, and the legality of the Proclamation is another.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not gone into the political aspect. I have said that at the time of just laying a paper on the Table, there is no question of legality or otherwise. We have been following this rule. The Chair is not in a position to pronounce on constitutional aspects. So, when this comes up for discussion you raise all these points. It is not a very healthy practice that a paper is just laid on the Table, and you start objecting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): If the Government takes recourse to as unconstitutional operation, we are here functioning under oath to uphold the Constitution, and we have to discharge our duties. At no point of time can the House allow anything that is unconstitutional to be done on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not allowing. This has not yet been discussed. He is just laying it on the Table. Merely laying it cannot add to its legality or otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is entirely within your power. You have given permission to the Minister to lay certain papers on the Table of the House, and it is item 5A in the Supplementary List of Business. I want to know from you whether before you admitted the Supplementary List of Business, you as Speaker satisfied yourself that this action which has been taken end which is being laid here in the shape of certain papers was done on the basis of entirely wrong facts or not

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my job to go into that, whether facts are right or not. It is for the House to discuss. All Proclamations are laid on the Table of the House. It is not the Speaker's job that before he allows it, he goes into the facts, whether they are right or not.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the most irregular procedure on the part of the Speaker and that of the Government. What to do about it? You must satisfy yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: I satisfied myself that he has come with a Proclamation which should be laid on the Table. I only satisfied myself that there is some Proclamation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): So far as Bills are concerned, we have got a specific rule here that the question of constitutionality can be raised at the time of introduction itself. Similarly, in respect of a Proclamation issued under the Constitution, the question whether it has been issued properly in accordance with the Constitution or not should be allowed to be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: That will come up when it comes up for discussion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Otherwise it will become merely a matter of discussion and voting, nothing also. Kindly hear the nature of the objection.

MR. SPEAKER: I think I do not have any power to say that no Proclamation can be laid on the Table of the House. When it comes up for discussion, you are fully competent to raise your points. You are asking me to exercise powers which I do not have

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You cannot allow anything to be done on the floor of the House which is against the Constitution. I respectfully request you to hear us

MR SPEAKER: You have been already heard

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, you have not You give me one minute Let me make a submission Then you can say that you still allow the Proclamation to be laid on the Table

MR SPEAKER I have heard and I still say that nothing can prevent its being laid on the Table of the House

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur). I am not raising a point of order whether it is legal or not because it is unconstitutional I want a ruling from you whether it comes under your permission or not When we give you in writing that we want to raise an object on when any document is to be laid on the Table of the House, we are allowed to do so I am not talking about legislative competence etc

Of course, it should apply in this case also You have said it is a simple document which is laid on the Table You have said its constitutionality cannot be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: At this stage

SHRI S M BANERJEE: In this particular case, we wanted to oppose even the laying of this particular document. We gave it in writing before 10 O'clock. It is not a surprise we are springing on you. It is not as simple as it looks.

MR SPEAKER: It is not so complicated as you make it.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North—East). I wish to make a submission and incidentally an appeal to the House You have also indicated that there will be a discussion of the Proclamation and hon. Members will have an opportunity to express their views In view of that, I want to make an appeal to the House that, because the matter at issue at the moment relates to Nagaland, a very sensitive area, about which I remember even 10 or more years ago, this House used to take a very special care, nothing should be said or done which might aggravate the situation which, may be for the fault of the Government or any other reason, is very tenset May I appeal that on this kind of issue, we should not make too much of some purely technical point Of course, if we have something very serious, political or otherwise we have to say it I would only remind the House of a certain special responsibility that we have in relation to a part of our country which is the focus of intrigues from international quarters of a description which should make us a little more than ordinarily cautious than we ought to be Therefore, it is not a question of the right of Parliament, which you have upheld, to discuss this Proclamation threadbare I would appeal to everybody concerned for the time being to hold their hand and at least to give an impression to the world outside that over this kind of issue, we do not want to do something which might accentuate a situation which possibly is not too happy.

MR SPEAKER. Secretary—General.

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1975, agreed without any amendment to the Trust Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th March 1975."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedures and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1975, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1975, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to raise a procedural point. You have said that the Proclamation would be discussed tomorrow. When the general discussion is taken up, we do not want to mix up the political aspect of the problem with the legality and constitutionality of it. Therefore, those who want to raise a constitutional objection should be given an opportunity to raise it in the beginning and then only the general political discussion may take place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Besides what I have said and written to your goodself last week before I went to Calcutta, I want to submit that Mr. L. P Singh, the Governor, is responsible under the Constitution to maintain law and order

I am not going into those things. I am not going into the law and order situation or the MLAs who were taken ..

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise your objection tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am saying that the operation of some of the provisions of the Constitution have been suspended. Clause (2) of article 151 relates to the laying of the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Table of the State Legislature. That is the most important thing.

MR. SPEAKER: Those points can be raised tomorrow. But since he had got an opportunity today, he will not be given another opportunity tomorrow.

12.21 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.21 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to lay on the Table the following Report and Minutes of the Rules Committee:

(i) Fifth Report under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha; and

(ii) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on the 17th March, 1975.

12.22 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Hundred and Thirtieth Report relating to the Ministry of Commerce (Coffee Board).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): What is the action taken on this? We made a submission before this particular report also?

MR. SPEAKER: I have made it very clear that in such cases the report goes to the Government for action. Then the comments or reactions of the Government go to the Committee first and at that stage no reference is made in this House. Why should he depart from the procedure? It is unfair. He can comment on it at a later stage, after it has gone to the Committee. He did it on one or two earlier occasions also. It should not be done.

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PROCUREMENT AND PRICING POLICY OF WHEAT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): In the context of the overall economic situation and improved prospects of wheat crop, the report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price policy for wheat for the 1975-76 marketing season was considered at a Conference of the Chief Ministers and in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament.

After careful consideration, it has been decided to accept the recommendation of the Commission to maintain the procurement price for wheat at

Rs. 105 per quintal for all varieties. Keeping in view the basic aim of the policy to maximise procurement for Central Pool a suitable bonus scheme will be introduced. The issue price of wheat for stocks released from the Central Pool for the public distribution system will remain unchanged at the present level. In the interest of maximising procurement, restrictions will be continued on the inter-State movement of wheat by treating each State as a separate Zone and no movement of wheat would be allowed outside a State except on Central Government account The mode of procurement such as purchase in regulated markets and/or through a system of levy will be decided by the State Governments. The marketing of wheat within the State will be regulated by the State Governments through appropriate administrative/ statutory measures as may be deemed necessary by them.

It is hoped that with determined implementation of the policy by the State Governments, it would be possible not only to attain the target of procurement recommended by the Commission but also to bring about an overall improvement in the food economy

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12.25 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Shri Banamali Patnaik resigned."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Animal Welfare Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act, *vice* Shri Banamali Patnaik resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.25½ hrs.

PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Provident Funds Act, 1925."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I introuce† the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24-3-75.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.26 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

ARREST OF CPI(M) AND CITU LEADERS INCLUDING MLAS IN TRIPURA

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to raise a matter under Rule 377.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 60 persons belonging to CPI(M) party, CITU organisation, teachers' organisation and Government employees organisation, including six MLAs and the leader of the Opposition in Tripura Assembly, Shri Nripen Chakraborty had been arrested under MISA and kept in detention.

SOME HON MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. This is a serious violation of the assurance given by the Home Minister of India in Parliament that MISA will not be used against political opponents.

These arrests were made while the State Assembly was in session and Government suffered a major defeat when their bill for Land Reforms was voted out in the State Assembly.

The Constitutional provisions were completely broken down when it was clearly seen that a minority Government was sitting in power and misusing the preventive detention provisions to suppress the movement of the Opposition parties and by creating an artificial majority in the Assembly. I, therefore, wish to raiset this matter under Rule 377 today and request the Minister concerned to make a statement on this matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Let the Home Minister make a statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Home Minister is sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot ask him to make a statement immediately. He will come later on.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Under Rule 377, that being the practice in the House, the Minister concerned has got a prior notice....

MR. SPEAKER: He is not given any prior notice of a matter under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): He can make a statement in the afternoon.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This matter was raised on Friday also.

MR SPEAKER: On Friday, it could not be raised in that form. I held that it related to a law and order problem in the State In the form in which you raised it, that could not be accepted.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You are not directing the Minister to make a statement later on today.

MR. SPEAKER: It will be sent to him. He has to collect information.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How do you know? He may have collected the information Let him make a statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you in this regard....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get up every time.

We now take up Discussion under Rule 193.

Shri Samar Guha.

12.30 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE.* ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SHRI A. N. RAY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this is a motion under Rule 193 We had agreed to on that occasion and there was a clear understanding on that day that we will have two hours for this discussion. The Members wanted to make submissions. I said, you could make submissions during this discussion that we have fixed We had also agreed that the time that we spent on it and the business that lags behind will be finished at the end of that by taking over more time

इसका टाईम-लिमिट कितना करें ? यह फैला हुआ था कि मेम्बर्ज सबमिशन करेंगे।

Let us have about 7½ minutes each

SHRI P. K DEO (Kalahandi): It is a discussion on a matter of great concern. We would like to place our view-points. We should get more time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Usually, the Mover takes at least 20 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the whole House will unanimously condemn this dastardly attack on the Chief Justice of India and also express their sense of relief that Justice A. N. Ray and his only son are safe. At the same time, I am sure, the House will express its great concern and anxiety about happenings of this kind, about the violent activities and terrorism, not only in Delhi, as we have seen in the recent case of attack against the Chief Justice of India, but also in other parts of the country.

What may be the reason for this attack against the Chief Justice of India? If we try to analyse, it may be any one of these reasons. It may be wrecking a kind of personal vengeance against the Chief Justice of India, or it may be the outcome of the criticism about supersession of judges or the criticism about committed judiciary; he may be an indirect victim of that; or, it may be the outcome of the atmosphere of violence, as is being said by the Congress members, that is prevailing in the country.

I do not accept the theory of personal vendotta against the Chief Justice because the Chief Justice of India is a devotee of Swami Ramakrishna; almost every week he, with his wife, visits the Ramakrishna Mission without any security arrangements, and if at all anybody wanted to do any harm to him, he could have availed himself of that opportunity when he had no security arrangements at all and was mixing with other people in the Ramakrishna Mission as any other free citizen of India.

About the theory whether he is the victim of the criticism of supersession of judges or committed judiciary, I do not accept it because Justice A. N. Ray was not responsible for supersession; it was the Government which was responsible for that; this House never attacked Justice A. N. Ray but only criticised the Government's policy of supersession and thereby trying to create some kind of a committed judiciary in the country. Therefore, the responsibility for that lies squarely and firmly on the Government and not on Chief Justice A. N. Ray. So, it cannot be accepted that, for that reason, he would have become the target.

It may be, as the Prime Minister has said a day earlier, that a cult of violence is permeating the whole country. But, before we enter into

[Shri Samar Guha]

the background of this theory of cult of violence as propagated by the Prime Minister and other members of the Congress, let us not take an alarmist view of the situation in our country because we know the happenings in Bangladesh and Pakistan. Numerous violent activities and dangerous situations have developed in Bangladesh and Pakistan, and compared to the position there, I should say that the situation in our country, is perfectly normal. Therefore, to say that a cult of violence is permeating the whole country or that it has seized the people of our country will be overemphasizing the present situation that is obtaining in the country.

Before we discuss even this cult of violence that has been propagated by the Prime Minister as well as the Congress Party, let us again try to analyse the whole situation on the basis of a few postulates. What may be the postulates? What are the reasons for this growth of the cult of violence, if it is true, according to the observation made by the Prime Minister? (1) It may be due to the climate that has been created by Jayaprakash Narayan's movement as has been accused by the Congress Party (2) Secondly, it may be due to any counter-intelligence activity indulged in by the three big powers as also by Pakistan (3) The third postulate may be that it may be that some organised political agency is trying to subvert democracy in our country and seize power through insurrectionist means. (4) Fourthly, it may also be that some counter-intelligence organization by the Government themselves wants to create a condition in the country to divert the attention of the people from the present national crisis and continue the state of emergency as it exists to-day (*Interruptions*).

These are the four basic postulates. Before we pinpoint what are the real causes of the cut of violence, the cult of violence develops out of an atmosphere of cynicism and frustration. There is no doubt that just a few months before Jayaprakash Narayan came into our national scene, the whole Indian people were seized with a psychosis of cynicism and frustration. They have lost their faith not only in the political Party, that is ruling the country but also in the opposition. The whole political system and the political community as a whole became a subject of some kind of an apathy, even contempt by the people as a whole. The reason is this In no time in our country any political party had such an absolute power at the Centre as also in the States and had so much over-powering control over the legislature, executive, administration as well as the party that is ruling the country The opposition parties faded into insignificance since 1970 There has been no challenge from the side of the Opposition. There has been no challenge from the side of the people. The absolute power with which the ruling party had the authority or as they call euphemistically, a massive mandate of the people, raised sky-high aspirations in the minds of the people when they made innumerable promises But when the big gap between promises and the performance became a reality and when it came in the context of the present situation in the country, when it came in the context of the problems facing the country and faced by the common people, such a big hiatus between performance and the promises which were not only futile but were nothing but mere political shibboleths, mere political slogans for retaining power, led to a sense of cynicism developing over the ruling party. This was the main cause There are the Opposition Parties also. Since 1967 there had been many opposition governments in many States. There also the opposition parties could not make much of an impression on the minds of the people. Therefore, as I have on account of the big hiatus between the perfor-

mance and promises of the ruling party and the failure on the part of the opposition parties, a sense of cynicism and frustration developed in the minds of the people. This sense of cynicism and frustration is the source of all kinds of violence.

Therefore, Jayaprakash Narayan rightly pointed out that the country is facing potentially an explosive situation because the people have lost all their faith in the political system and also in the political community as a whole. In this background, I know that the criticism will be coming against Jayaprakash Narayan. In this background, as I said and I repeat it again, that Jayaprakash Narayan came in the national scene, at the present critical moment of our country as a gift of God. Even United Front theories which some of the opposition gave could not create much sense of response in the minds of the people. But people are joining in millions in the people's movement led by Mr. J. P. Narayan. His movement has qualitatively raised the whole concept of people's movement and this has created a new awarness in the thoughts and actions of our countrymen. His movement has created a tremendous appeal and response throughout the country. People are veering round his movement. This single man by adopting peaceful, nonviolent means has given the call for a new type of movement, not the kind of united front movements, or anything of that sort. I want to say this that if the Government had any sense, instead of attacking him day in and day out, they should take warnings and lessons from this movement launched by him against political immorality, political corruption, against the issues of price-rise, unemployment etc. JP does not want political power for himself. If he wanted that he could have got it.

He has not got any desire to have political power. The opposition parties have taken advantage, naturally, because they agree with the whole concept of J.P's movement. The ruling party should not start a counter-offensive, but it should draw lessons from this movement. He has started this struggle for total revolution and already we have seen the positive results it has achieved. It has given a positive direction to the whole national scene and the whole political movement in the country.

Firstly, it has removed the sense of cynicism and frustration in the minds of people the cynicism that seized the minds of the people is fading out; it has given rise to a sense of new hope in future.

Secondly, we have seen, frustrated students and young community have been roused to a new sense of hope and of inspiration; they have become the vanguards of the people's movement started by Mr Jaya Prakash Narayan.

Thirdly, J. P. has successfully pointed out the main source of corruption in the country, that is, political corruption, working as a principle sourc. and aspiration of socio economic and administrative corruption.

Fourthly, J.P.'s movement has created a new awarness in all political parties that in future no corrupt politician will get the people's sanction in election.

Fifthly, J P. has successfully pinpointed and highlighted the main issues behind the present national crisis in the country, namely, price-rise, unemployment, corruption, political immorality, electoral reforms and socio economic programmes for the development of the country.

J. P.'s movement should be treated as a cultural revolution of India. He has not only given a new dimension to the political movement in India, but he has saved the country from an explosive situation, political chaos and anarchy. You have seen the peaceful People's March held in Delhi

[Shri Samar Guha]

a six-mile long procession, lakhs and lakhs of people were there, there was not even any single element of disturbance or violance anywhere

Sir, how to deal with the cult of violence? The Prime Minister and other leaders talked of cult of violence prevailing in the country The responsibility for this squarely lies with the Government Will Government develop a democratic nexus for a dialogue with the Opposition? Will the Ruling Party and the Opposition parties pledge anew their communal to nationalism democracy parliamentary institution and peaceful and non-violent means of democratic mass movement? I again say that Government must develop a democratic nexus for a dialogue with the Opposition parties The Government day in and day out attacks the Opposition Parties whenever there is a democratic movement or agitation of the people Whenever there is an attempt made by the Opposition Parties to mobilise the masses so that they can oust the Government by a democratic means the Government always tries to attack the Opposition Parties as if they are trying to subvert the democracy as if they are leading an anti-democratic movement and as if they are trying to spread the atmosphere of violence and terrorist activity in the country The mentality of the Government must change Only then can we deal with the present situation obtaining to-day effectively I have certain reasons to suspect, but I do not know whether the super-powers are acting through their espionage agencies to subvert our democracy? The information lies with the Government They have got the information as to whether Pakistan is trying to play mischief Surely, the information must be with Government There is no proof about any organised forces working to subvert Indian democracy Attacks on R S S or Ananda Marga are nothing but a fantasy as was made by Donquixot

Day in and day out the Government and the ruling party are talking about violence and chaos in this country. We had seen many informations about the activities of certain counter intelligence during the time of nexalite movement in West Bengal and other parts of the country and I do not know whether there is any counter intelligence in the name of the Research and Analysis Wing and whether Government is trying to divert the attention of the people by creating this sort of growing violence obtaining in this country I do not also know whether Government is trying to divert attention, as I said, to create the conditions for the continuance of the emergency Let the Government come out clearly as to what is the objective behind this RAN? What are its programme and functions? What is the Budget allotted for his? This suspicion will be very genuine in the minds of the people that Government is creating counter intelligence activities themselves

So, I would urge upon the Government not to start a counter offensive against the J P's movement You will not be able to counter the cult of violence in the country by starting a political counter offensive against the people's movement led by J P for a total revolution This will only aggravate and accentuate the climate of violence and create a condition of anarchy and chaos You have got absolute power You cannot challenge the J P's people's movement by launching political counter offensive against J P's movement Politically and morally who is responsible for the present situation in the country?

Let the ruling party, which commands absolute power at the Centre and in most of the States, never known before, accept the challenge of J P's people's movement by launching a counter-offensive not against J P and his people's movement but against:—

1 Political immorality which is now responsible for denigra-

tion of political values and democratic institution.

2. Socio-economic corruption.

3. Adminstrative corruption and bureaucratic lethargy and highhandedness.

4. Suffocating Price Rise and Inflation.

5. Sub-human level power of 67 per cent of common people.

6. Massive unemployment of educated youth and landless rural people.

7. Failure of Land Refom measure.

8. Failure to increase production.

9. Rigging of Election and Malpractices to scuttle the edifice of Parliamentary Democracy.

10. Cynicism and Frustration of the common people;

11. Foreign Espionage and Subversive activities by Big Power's Agents.

12. Infiltration of Big Power's Agent inside the Ruling Party and in Ministries and Administration of the country;

13. Practice of Extravagance and Wasteful Expenditure inside the Administration.

14. Psychosis of Absolute Powerism inside the Ruling Party.

15. Anti-democratic activities inside the Legislature to subvert the norms of Parliamentary democracy.

16. Any adventurism to impose Authoritarian or Fascist Rule in the country.

If the ruling party starts a counter-offensive against this, then only you will be able to create a new atmosphere in the country. If there is any cult of violence creeping anywhere, raising its hydra head anywhere, it would disappear like a mist before the morning sun.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the attempt on the life of Chief Justice of India, Mr. Ray, has made every right thinking Indian to sit and think. If this would have been an isolated incident as was the case when an attempt was made on the life of former Chief Justice, Mr. Hydatullah few years ago probably we could have taken the consolation that this is an act of an angry or frustrated soul for some alleged injustice. But the way this attempt was made, the attending circumstances and the events of the last few days or last few months do not permit us to take such a consolation.

The manner in which the attempt has been made, the calm and calculated plan behind it, the weapon used, the failure of the authorities to get any trace of the culprit or culprits inspite of the massive manhunt, the earlier incident at the Allahabad High Court, the Samastipur tragedy and the various other incidents involving personalities in the fields of politics or education only leads to the conclusion that these are not stray or individual incidents but all these are parts of a jigsaw puzzle.

The puzzle has now become clear. The puzzle is that there is a concentrated, deliberate and concerted effort to destroy the foundations of the democratic system in the country which has taken centuries to be built and substitute it by chaos and confusion. Afterall, we should not forget that violence is never a selector of any values. Its only creed is destruction and the more important is the victim —greater is its unholy triumph. That is why, I say, violence is the most powerful monster ever known to the mankind.

Fortunately, except for some emotional issues in which sanity gave way to reason, deliberate and calculated

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

violence never played important part in the policy of our country. The incident for which we have to hang our head in shame is the one regarding the shooting of Mahatma Gandhi. In West Bengal also an attempt was made for a short period to terrorise people through violence and veteran leader like Hamanta Bosu was killed. But because of popular resistance these forces had to surrender and withdraw. Unfortunately, today a climate of violence is being gradually built up and in today's *Indian Express* issue a very dis-quieting news has appeared. It is reported by Mr. Kuldip Nayar. I quote:

> "Terror has come to Delhi. A band of extremists with VIPs as their targets is believed to have reached the capital Message from West Bengal to the Centre a few days ago had warned that the band was on its way to Delhi to kill people in high places. Authoritative sources rule out involvement of any political party It is conceded that Naxalite activity has increased in the last few months in West Bengal and to some extent in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. But the suspicion is that a new breed of terrorists not connected with Naxalites is around."

Therefore, it makes us sit and think as to where this country is going. Obviously, if some political or non-political forces are trying to create this atmosphere, what is our duty? What is the duty of those who are sitting in this Parliament? It is our duty to see that such an atmosphere is created in which these forces are made to retreat.

Sir, it is our view, the Members of the Opposition obviously may join issue on this, that unfortunately these forces had been encouraged by certain utterances of the members of the Opposition parties in the recent past You will join issue with us. We also feel, Sir, that to a great extent the situation has also come because people who talk in terms of democratic dissent but encourage non-democratic ways and means have also to a certain extent contributed to it. Democracy gives the right to everyone to dissent but it should be expressed within the limits of law. A theory is being preached today in many quarters that if fair means are not going to accomplish the ends of political goal, then, there is nothing wrong in employing foul methods. Sir, we also see that in the name of total revolution, people have been encouraged to take to extra Constitutional methods. We know that violence has been encouraged in factories, in workshops, in educational institutions and among masses. Even the Army and the Navy have been asked to disobey orders. The greatest tragedy of the country today is that all this has been done in the name of non-violence and Gandhian methods I would request the Opposition Members to ponder and consider whether when you encourage the forces which took away the life of Mahatma Gandhi, in his own name and in the name of his ideals, are we not killing Gandhiji again and is this not an attempt which is more sinister than the blow which was dealt by Nathuram Godsey. Sir, the big question lying over the horizon of Indian polity today is, should we permit these conditions to continue? Should we permit this cult of violence to threaten and permanently debase our society? Should we go to a state of barbarism giving a good bye to all cultural or intellectual development that we have made so far after making so much efforts? Should we subject our way of life to the concept that progress flows from the barrel of the gun or the Hitlerian concept that for success, constant and regular use of violence is necessary? Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to all the Members of the House and all the political parties to stand unitedly and fight these forces. Sir, we have noticed that people's abhorrence of the cult of violence to a great extent has been eroded because of irresponsible utterances from many

quarters. Sir, may I in this connection draw your attention to a report which appeared in the issue of *Motherland*, on Friday March 21:

"Political observers in the capital are shocked and amazed over the throwing of two grenades in Chief Justice Ray's car. They are shocked that anybody should have thrown a grenade and that too at the Chief Justice. But they are also amazed by the circumstances of the incident. The two grenades were hurled into the car while it was standing for green light at the crossing of Tilak Marg and Dr. Bhagwandas Road, only 100 feet from the Supreme Court gate The thrower has been described....

It is further said:

"Observers are asking a number of questions. This crossing is manned by the police. Where were they today. What were they doing?

There were four persons in the car—Shri Ray, his son, an attendant and the driver. While Shri Ray is too old to run after a miscreant, how is that the other three failed to chase and catch the man who had no other visible weapon on his person? Why could not the Chief Justice and his son get down and the driver and the attendant chase the man by car?

They had no reason to be afraid of the grenades exploding Having failed to explode in the first five seconds, they could not have exploded later."

The allegation is that everything is stage managed. What an insinuation against the Chief Justice of India, that he became a party to a stage managed show. I do not know whether *Motherland* belongs to any political party. But, every party and every individual who wants that the cult of violence should not grow in this country will not encourage such reports because these reports undoubtedly encourage such persons to create such conditions, and therefore, my respectful submission will be, Sir, that all political parties and all individuals should stand against it.

13.00 hrs.

I do agree with Shri Samar Guha in one respect that it is also, to a great extent, the responsibility of Government to see why restlessness in the younger generation is growing and also find out measures as to how we can really bring these youngesters today from the negative outlook to their participation in the mainstream of national reconstruction. The Home Minister should also see wherefrom these weapons are coming. These are weapons, hand grenades and so on, which are normally used by the army. Recently reports have appeared that some foreign powers are showing keen interest in many regions of the country. Then there is a report in the *Evening News* of Saturday, March 22 which says:

"The Defence authorities should tighten security measures to prevent explosives like grenades etc. falling into civilian hands When army units go out for exercise, no explosives should be left behind unused."

Today we have a newspaper report today that two kids died because an explosive was left in a place where the army were making these exercises.

Since my time is up, I will conclude by saying that it is the duty of all of us to curb this monster because I feel that if this cult of violence is not done away with, not only shall the values or which we have stood be lost, but like the proverbial demen, whether it succeeds in killing us or not, it will ultimately undoubtedly succeed in killing its own master. Therefore, those who have released this monster or have encouraged it in its activities

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

should be more careful to see that the cult of violence does not grow and the values and concepts for which we have fought so long and have achieved, to a certain degree, are kept and maintained in this country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is fortunate that the poor Chief Justice who was going to be a victim of some powerful person's operation or propaganda material has ultimately escaped unhurt. Again my suspicion is that this is a planted operation, and a poor traffic constable has been victimised. How one person could remove two pins—wearing a *Hawai* chappal, a very unsuitable footwear to do a hit and run job—within so short a time, in broad daylight, in the busiest hour and the busiest place, wrap both of them in hankerchief and hurl both of them at the same time—all this sounds so mysterious to me.

I have done this job, not in an illegal way, once upon a time, and to me it looks absolutely impossible. We are told that the man was given a hot chase by so many. What is the result? Nothing.

During the second world war, when science had not advanced as it has today, failure of a hand grenade to explode was almost unheard of. Here both the grenades did not explode. Moreover, the exploding time here was 4 seconds instead of the previous pattern during the second world war which used to be 7 seconds. The thrower must have tried to commit suicide or *harakiri* as he could not have escaped because the radius of the effectiveness of these grenades is around 25 yards. So I do not think there is anybody who would run away and at the same time look as if he was wanting to commit suicide or *harakiri*.

These are military grenades. Our ordnance factories have very modern machines. I trust some of them have electronic gadgets (*Interruptions*). The Minister is disturbing me—The ordnance factories are very well equipped and I have a feeling that some of them have electronic testing gadgets. There are metal testers also. Everything is tested carefully. Tell me how in the case of both grenades the springs remained inactive. Is it not something very mysterious?

And the police dogs even went against the Government's interest. They did not want to oblige the Government. They went a certain distance and came back from Mandi House. I am very sorry the dogs did not oblige the Government sitting opposite.

This is not an isolated case. This is one of the many Let us take the Allahabad case. Wonderful propaganda was made that an attempt on PM's life was organised. What is the expenditure on the Prime Minister's security? While she is in Delhi, it is Rs. 3,500 a day. When she goes out, it multiplies, by how much I cannot say. How could this happen?

I went to the Allahabad High Court as a *pairokar* or observer.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): As an observer

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Not as a *pairokar*?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I went as both, for your satisfaction.

What happened to me? What happened to Shri Madhu Limaye? What happened to Shri Piloo Mody? All three of us went. We were at first (*Interruptions*). This is disturbing.

MR SPEAKER: This member himself cannot tolerate a whisper when he is speaking while he keeps on interrupting me and others when they speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Never. While others speak, I only go on prompting them.

I went as an observer to the Allahabad High Court. First I was checked at the gate. They wanted to check my pass. At the first checking point, I was checked; but my pass was with the lawyer inside the court room. So the pass came.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about the incident concerning the Chief Justice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not an isolated incident. Let me explain.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not make use of this discussion to bring in some other matters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Crossing the first barrier, a few yards after I had to pass through the metal detector. Then I went into the court room. Tell me, how could this gentleman, Mr. Govind Mishra, cross the first barrier and go to the metal detector.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you not to go into the details of that case which is pending investigation. You are speaking as if you are cross-examining a witness.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not an isolated incident. It is very relevent.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant at all on this issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not know whether this gentleman had a pass. If not, how could he reach the metal detector. Who gave him the pass.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a relevant part in this debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is not an isolated incident. Everybody has spoken like this. Shri Goswami spoke about so many things.

MR. SPEAKER: He made a passing reference to events in the country. You are going into every detail of some other incident. After all, there is a limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it not a fact that Mr. Govind Mishra was accompanied by Mrs. Sahni, Director of Information, UP? Is this man not a Congressman?

MR. SPEAKER: At this rate, I cannot allow this part to be on record, if you go on like this. You cannot go into other matters. This is about the incident concerning the Chief Justice. You are talking about Mr. Govind Mishra. This is very wrong

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let us take the case of Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. The servant has confessed that the wife made him put those things in order to enhance the image of Dr. Sharma.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not treat it so lightly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the Samastipur case? I do not want to go into contradictions, from a time bomb down to grenade, rolling the grenade and hurling the grenade.

MR. SPEAKER: That has been discussed by the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is part of a concerted game that the ruling class are playing today. What has happened between 2nd February when Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra was murdered and today, the 24th March? Every week we hear from Shri Brahmananda Reddy or his department that the people involved are almost about to be arrested. Nothing comes out. Nothing will come out, because the unseen hand is there.

Let us come to the famous case of Hemant Bosu's murder. On the eve of the 1971 elections to the Lok Sabha as well as the West Bengal Assembly, in the busiest place, in broad daylight, he was murdered, immediately

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

afterwards the present Chief Minister Siddhartha Shankar Ray issued a press statement alleging that the CPI(M) did that. What was his idea? He tried to create an atmosphere of hatred against the CP(M) so that in the elections they could be damaged. Five years have passed. What is the outcome? Nothing tangible had been done. Hemanta Bosu's murder remains unsolved and criminals are abroad. What is the reason? The real culprit is in the ruling class, in the Government. You cannot touch them.

There was another case of Justice Mukerjee who was taking a stroll near the lake. Just before the elections, to create an atmosphere of hatred against the CP(M), they do these things. He was attacked seriously. There was another case of Justice Roy. So many cases were there, just before the 1971 elections in West Bengal. Of course the 1976 election is coming.

Let us go back to what happened in Germany in the early thirties. The Nazis were growing. Under Goering's leadership they set fire to Reichstag to establish their case for people's consumption. They got some confessions written by their own agent provocateurs stating "we were employed by the Communist Party to set fire to the Reichstag". The Nazis started rounding up people; merciless repression was let loose; they arrested people indiscriminately and therefore prolonged trials. The arrested included George Demetrov who later became the Secretary General of the Communist International and the first Prime Minister of Socialist Bulgaria. Even the Nazi court had to release him. His statement before the court has become part of world's history.

Even here in the British days there was the famous case of Baddurdin Darega. Two hours before the search of the premises of the freedom fighter's house, he sent one of his informers and agents—provocateurs to plant a bomb in the courtyard of that man's house in Faridpur district. There was the planting of the bomb and the revolver. There was this sort of gimmick.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude; your time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My last utterance is this. The Research and analysis wing of India, the CIA of India, was receiving its training till 1969 under the CIA. After that they are receiving training elsewhere. These people have to justify their existence, justify increased policing, justify increased money in the budget. What is their budget for this year? The discretionary fund of the External Affairs Ministry's RAW has increased by more than fifty per cent In 1969 that figure was Rs. 6 crores, this year it is Rs. 23 crores. So these people have to justify their existence, situations have to be created and therefore they are employing Goebbel's method. For example in Nagaland they wanted to get rid of the CDF Government and so propaganda had to be intensified that Nagas were going unabated to China for army training. They were even indirectly casting aspersions against the UDF Government. They want to have summary powers and to continue the emergency perpetually. They want the Emergency to continue and also MISA. They want to cling to power by hook or by crook, by taking recourse to all undemocratic methods This is one of the operations that they are doing now. Let that not be lost sight of.

SHRI VAVALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Listening to Mr. Bosu, I was not surprised in the least because nobody in the country attaches any importance, any credibility to his statement. I shall cite one instance. I remember a statement about two months ago that Mr. Ramanathan, an officer of the CBI, was killed by a speeding truck. Mr. Jyotimoy Bosu immediately issued a statement alleging many things

which have been proved wrong. That is why he dare not say a word now about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said it twenty times. Let there be a probe.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was probed and proved wrong. That is why the people of the country never accept the credibility of your statement.

In this country today the most unfortanate thing, as Mr G. K. Reddy of the Hindu has pointed out few days ago, is that the cult of violence is increasing, the politics of violence is increasing. Men of great importance and status are not prepared to condemn it but give a philosophical and theoretical explanation. This is the biggest danger I do not know whether the Members of the House belonging to the different parties, whether any body at all wants violence in this country Mr. Bosu's party came to power in 1967 in West Bengal and they themselves became the victims because violence eruped in Naxalbari. You tasted the outcome of political violence and you were suffering. Unfortunately Mr. Bosu and others, including Mr Madhu Limaye, have taken the position that it is all done by the Government. That is why the Prime Minister said the other day that even if she were killed they would say that she had arranged it. That is the way the whole propaganda goes.

My only simple question is this· Does anyone of us want to continue this cult of violence. Does anyone want to encourage it? I will answer the argument of Mr. Bosu. But before that I shall refer to one other point. I know that today the hon. Members of the Jan Sangh may deny it, but who killed Mahatma Gandhi? Everyone knows it was Godse and to which party be belonged. The same cult of violence is increasing.

Mr. Bosu made the allegation just now that the Prime Minister's security costs Rs. 3,500 a days and they are accusing the Government of spending money on the security of the Prime Minister of the Chief Justice or people of importance. But at the same time they are accusing the Government of not giving protection to them.

Here I quote the *Motharland* dated 20th March. the same day the incident occurred:

> "For years the police used to stop traffic at Tilk Marg, New Delhi, every time the Chief Justice of India goes to enter or leave the Supreme Court. When Shri Subba Rao became the Chief Justice, he discontinued the practice. He told the Court Registrar: There are no Maharajas among us, we are all equal but is learnt that the feudal practice has now been revivesd."

The same Jan Sangh paper acquses the Chief Justice of introducing the old practice. The very next day when the incident occured, as Mr. Goswami pointed out, they published another report, I do not want to read the whole, thing, but only the relevant portion It says:

> "It is quite possible, they point out, that the incidents are being staged-managed by the authorities.".

One day they say that Chief Justice Ray has reintroduced the old system which is unwanted. The very next day after the incident they make this statement.

As Mr Bosu has pointed out it is not an isolated incident In this very House twice or thries people came with daggers, bombs and pistols in the gallery. Then also somebody on the other side said that this was an eruption of the frustration and discontent of the people. That philosophical or theoretical appreciation was given to this problem.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We know who that man was. It was the man who tried to attack Mr. Borroah. He is the same man who tried to attack Mr. D. K. Borooah, Congress President, when he was leading a procession at Patna.

MR. MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Who was he?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Name him if you have got the courage.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You can remember the name of your friend.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you name him you will have to go out of the House.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand by my statement. I still say the same man who came to the House, who was arrested and sentenced by Parliament, attached the procession led by Mr. D. K. Borooah at Patna I stand by it You can challenge it. I come to the Samastipur incident. It is unfortunate that this politics of violence is increasing. All of us must combine together, condemn it and see that it is stopped. Instead of that, as Mr. G. K. Reddy has pointed out, making a theoretical and philosopical analysis, making insinuation against other pavties and highest authonties in the country and trying to exploit it for political purposee is dangerous The Samastipur incident took place on 2nd January. On 4th January, the *Motherland* wrote:

> "Still others are of the opinion that it is a case of 'government by assassination'. Shri Mishra had become an embarrassment to the government. It was an open secret in New Delhi that he had sent in a letter of resignation. But acceptance of resignation would have only confirmed the guilt of the government. And, in addition, an embittered Mishra might have blurted out the whole truth, involving persons more important, and more guilty than he. It is, therefore, possible, it is pointed out, that it was decided to liquidate Mishra. His exit at this stage would leave the question of guilt unsettled. He has been silenced for ever. And his death could even be exploited to foist the blame on the opposition parties."

This is the kind of nasty statement which appeared in *Motherland*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are critical and we are also critical. But your Prime Minister gave Padma Bhushan to Mr. Hans Raj Gupta of the Jan Sangh.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was a wrong decision. (*Interruptions*). I will again quote from *Motherland*.

> "In this situation, the official agencies may never unearth the conspiracy that conveniently killed off L. N Mishra. Nothing short of parliamentary association with police and CBI investigations, it is pointed out, will carry conviction with the country"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why are you giving so much importance to *Motherland*?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Because it is the mouthpiece of the RSS and the Hindu communal forces in the country. They are failing in their duty to condemn violence. I will refer to a report in the *Washington Post* of January 10, which has been quoted by *Motherland*.

They make insinuations that the Prime Minister is responsible for the murder of Shri Mishra. I am not quoting any other foreign agencies except the *Washington Post*, which has a correspondent in New Delhi, and even such a newspaper gives such a story. The same story is given in *Motherland*. That is why

suspicion is raised. Instead of condemning violence, they are making insinuations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri Ravi is making a mountain out of a mole hill.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not blaming Shri Bosu or Shri Vajpayee or the Jan Sangh. I am only saying that instead of condemning the whole incident, they are always trying to justify by giving some insinuations. Sometimes they make a philosophic explanation also. Shri Bosu referred to the Allahabad incident. I could have called him or Shri Limaye a *parikar* but I call them hon. Members. As Shri Madhu Dandavate condemned violence in the House, Shri Bosu lacks the political maturity or political courage to condemn the violence, even if that person had come to the Allahabad High Court to kill Shri Limaye or Shri Bosu, or whomever it may be. This violence should be stopped I am not saying that he wanted to kill X or Y; I am not going into that. But hon. Members must have the courage to say that the politics of guns and bombs should be stopped. But, they are not prepared to do that. Even now during his speech Shri Bosu, unfortunately, tried to justify it and tried to give an insinuation, which will only encourage such incidents.

I do not want to enter into a controversy on some of the points raised by Shri Samar Guha. JP is going to Tamil Nadu and associating himself with a political party like the DMK. He is welcome to associate himself with any political party, but this is a political party which is channelised corruption. Yet, JP talks of rooting out corruption and a total revolution. When he preaches political morality and talks of the evils of political corruption, could he explain why he is associating himself with the DMK in Tamil Nadu? Because that party is in a precarious political position, that is why it is raising the question of Centre-State relations or autonomy of the State. That party is doomed. There are rumours in Tamil Nadu that of the drought relief fund a sum of Rs. 6.5 crores has been misappropriated and given to the election fund.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I only want to say that it is because of the DMK Government that some of you got elected from Tamilnadu. Otherwise, you could not have secured any seat from Tamilnadu.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): It is because of Indira Gandhi that the DMK is in power today.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I may tell Shri Ravi that nobody will be able to swallow JP. He is too big, too powerful, to undigestible for any political party, however powerful it may be, whether on this side or that side of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Member has got the full right to express his political views. He may agree with the views of the DMK or he may think that DMK is his enemy; I am not going into that. But he made a charge against the Tamil Nadu Government that it has misappropriated some drought relief fund and that Government cannot defend itself here.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I said the DMK.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The drought relief fund is being managed by the Government

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is also the Municipal Corporation.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you want to condemn that Government, you can do that. But, why are you bringing it in this discussion? If you want to have a full discussion on that subject, I am prepared for it. You fix a day

[Shri Sezhiyan]

for the discussion. I am ready to face a full discussion.

My point is, if you want to raise the issue, you raise it on the floor of the Tamil Nadu Assembly. The Tamil Nadu Assembly is still functioning. It has not been superseded as it has now been done in the case of Nagaland. You have got your own Members there though no Member is elected on Congress ticket. You can raise the issue there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My point is, whether it is proper on the part of the hon. Member to raise an issue against the Tamil Nadu Government on the floor of this House where it cannot defend itself.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस (आर) की तामिलनाडु में क्या हैसियत है, इसका डिंडीगल में पता चल चुका है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would only say this that what the hon. Member, Mr. Vayalar Ravi has said is out of order. It is not relevant to the subject under discussion. Therefore, there cannot be a point of order on what is out of order.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Under which rule is it out of order? He referred to the D.M.K. party.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I say, it is out of order. Simply by shouting at me, it is not going to be better. Kindly sit down.

Most of the things that the Members have submitted have gone for beyond the subject under discussion. What are we discussing? We are discussing a certain incident, a very sad incident. But we go far beyond the scope. We mention many other things. I can understand the relevancy only to this extent when a Member says, this is not an isolated instance and that this is an example of the pattern that is going on in the country. To establish that point, only a very brief reference can be made. But we bring in all political issues and other things. We mix up everything. I must say, this is not relevant. Therefore, there is no point of order. If you go out of the way to make a political issue, then the whole thing is clouded and the discussion cannot be contained within the scope of the subject matter.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Rather than omitting the quotations from Motherland, let him quote also from Fatherland so that both will neutralise each other.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, you say, it is out of order. I said about a political party, the DMK party. May I understand from your ruling that hereafter, in this House, nobody can refer to State Governments?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not saying that. I say, this is irrelevant with reference to the subject under discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Prof. Samar Guha who initiated the discussion raised the issue about JP movement all along. You can go through the record. Half of his speech was about J. P.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why I have allowed you. Because these things were allowed earlier, I allowed you also. You have the right to refute. Therefore, I have allowed it. But don't go too far. Whatever you have said has gone on record.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: My submission is that it is a question of political morality or political ethics. About JP movement, it is a political movement against the Congress. They are good enough to get some people from inside the Congress. They are the people of dialogue. They could

win over some of them, not all. The other day, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee declared that they will support these people to get them elected to Parliament. They are throwing some breads on this side. Nobody is to eat that bread here.

I conclude with an appeal to the Opposition that instead of trying to give a political colour to it, please try to condemn it and see that the violence of politics must stop in the country and that the country of Mahatma Gandhi should not go that way.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Sir, in the beginning I would like to say that some of us have gone astray. We want that this House should discuss this issue and the related issues in a sober and serious manner. I do not think the mover, Shri Samar Guha, and other members of that Party, despite their verbal abuses or the words used by them, are mentally capable of doing such things. Similarly, I think every one knows that, in our present conditions, the capitalist road which is being followed by the Government is generating unemployment on a large scale, rising prices and desperation among the youth. These are the basic things which are creating a large scale discontent and are making the people a sort of cynics. Whether to believe or disbelieve anything, that is the atmosphere prevailing in the country. But I would like to say that in order to end the capitalist exploitation, in order to do away with the mass exploitation by capitalists and semi-feudal elements which this Government is protecting, which this Government is trying to utilise for its existence, no individual murders or political murders can be committed. Marx and Lanin have fought against individual terrorism, against individual murders, against political murders. In any sort of anti-capitalist revolution or anti-capitalist mass action, no individual murder has been committed throughout the long history of the World Communist Movement. (*Interruptions*). In Czarist Russia, there were Nihilists; they were honest men but resorted to individual terrorisation. Lonin fought against them and that is how the World Communist Movement has grown. Political murders or individual murders are against the tenets of Communist or Socialist movement. Wherever political murders have taken place, they have been committed by the forces which support capitalism or imperialism. *Coup do qtats* and murders of kings and princes have taken place in various parts of the world. Only persons dedicated to defend capitalism can commit such murders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:: Trotsky was murdered.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Trotsk's murder was done by a French man. Individual murders are against the very tenets of Marxism or Leninism. What I want to say here is this. In our country today attempts for individual murders are taking place in a particular context. There is discontent, there is the failure of the ruling party, there is the failure of Parliamentary democracy to fulfil the desires and aspirations of the people. But because of these things, individual murders should not necessarily follow. But why is such an atmosphere being created? I would like the hon. members to think over this, to ponder over it. They may say something to those of us in the Opposition and some of us this side may say something to them. But every one of us has got only a neck over the body If things go that way, then none will be safe. Any one can be murdered for an honest expression of views, for opposing a certain thing or for supporting a certain thing. My hon. friend has said something about CIA. He wants to ridicule it. Does he ridicule the President Ford of USA who has openly said, 'CIA activities in unsettling governments of our dislike may not be discontinued.'? Formally

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the President of the mightiest capitalist power in the world has firmly said so. That is the only background. In our country, why should the Samastipur incident take place? Uptil now the culprits have not been found out. The same thing. The culprits who got President Kennedy murdered could not be found out. That is the CIA method. The culprit who murdered Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan could not be found out. In Kennedy's case the murderer who was caught was murdered....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can understand if you want to make out the case that the CIA has a hand in this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am coming to that. There is a method. It is not an individual case if anv one smiles at it, if anyone mocks at it, I think tomorrow he will smile or if his mocking may become ture true, I will be very happy. But the conditions are different. In such a situation as in the Samastipur incident the culprits have not been found out or the men behind them have not been found out, it is because the CIA operates on a bigger scale, not directly. There are five or six or ten channels. They are interconnected, no-one knowing the other third channel.

In such a situation, here, in our country recently after the Samastipur incident, we have seen the Allahabad court incident where the Prime Minister had gone. Then, there was the midnight assault on the Vice-Chancellor. Dr. Shrimali himself in the Banaras Hindu University. I think there the identity cannot be denied because it was led by men who were men of the RSS. In that case, the identity cannot be denied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are discussing violence in the whole country instead of the limited question here.

श्री अनेश्वर झिम (इलाहाबाद) : बनारस विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस-चांसलर मरते मरते बचे है। हम चाहेंगे कि इस बारे में यहां फिर से बहस हो।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am coming to the limited question. In yesterday's *Indian Express* there is a news that's two-page handwritten communication received today at the office of the *Praja Neeti*, a sister weekly...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That news appeared beneath the cartoon of a dog

"Still other are of the opinion a news that a two-page handwritten communication received at the office of the *Praja Neeti*, a sister weekly publication of the *Indian Express* described the attempt on the life of Mr Justice A N Ray, Chief Justice of India, as the beginning of an armed revolution in the country That is in the name of Akhil Bharatiya Sasastha Vidyarthi Chatra Yuva Morcha. I do not want to go into the details of that. I simply want to say that after the Allahabad court incident of the 19th, the daily *Motherland* gave a news item. 'What would she do if the High Court decision went against her? Would she file an appeal in the Supreme Court and then continue as Prime Minister?' That is at the first page.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बांदा) इस से क्या मतलब निकलता है।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: On the March 19th, it says that the Prime Minister may lose and then she will continue with the help of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court Chief Justice, Mr. Ray how he was appointed Chief Justice—we know the background and the dispute. Suppose anyone honestly believes that he is supporting the cause this paper is espousing and if he feels that the Prime Minister is going to be unsettled and

the Chief Justice is going to allow her to continue, then why cannot I do away with him?.... (*Interruptions*). I think those who are smiling—we pity for them. But those who are consciously doing, I think, are playing with the fire. All the murderers have brought to book by history from Hitler, Mussolini to Lon Nol and everyone has been brought to book. I think in India also these forces will not succeed. The murderers who are playing with the lives of the people shall not be tolerated. In our country also, murders are taking place, when the Chief Justice, the P.M., Ministers and many of our leaders are there, against whom bombs are thrown There was an incident in my residence; some 20 people were there who chased them and they ran away, leaving one bomb unexploded. I don't want to say such about these things but this shows the sinister designs of some forces, well-directed and well-designed cult of violence which is fully politically motivated. I would like to quote what is stated by Motherland on 21st March. It says:

> "Many in the capital see in these mysterious happenings the preparation of a ground to suspend the Constitution and establish naked dictatorship in the country. They see in these incidents Indira's counterpart of Hitler's Reichstag."

Why I say about all these things is because I want to give the political background for these things The background is that she will continue as Prime Minister even after the High Court verdict goes against her and that the Supreme Court will come in and help her in this regard. This is the background. Anyone who believes in the sayings of this paper will naturally believe in that way and so what I demand is that a serious notice has got to be taken by this House about these matters. Today it is attack on Chief Justice or Prime Minister tomorrow it may be some others. My friend Mr. Samar Guha referred to the call of total revolution given by Mr. J. P. JP's call is for doing away with the elected legislatures, forcing legislators to resign, by slapping them, forcibly bringing them out from their residences without touching their family members. These open calls create a mentality of violence in innocent young minds who follow J. P. Narayan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Jayaprakash Narayan never said like that. It is totally wrong.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My point is this.

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : यह बिल्कुल गलत है । वस्तुस्थिति को तोड़-मरोड़ कर रखा जा रहा है । (व्यवधान) समस्तिपुर काड में जो चार आदमी पकड़े गये है, वे चारो इन की पार्टी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, के हैं। हैं । (व्यवधान)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I can understand protests but when my friend begins protesting too much, it becomes suspicious. Therefore, in such a situation we have to see what are the forces which are operating to create such a situation in the country These are all interconnected The entry of the Seventh Fleet in the Indian ocean the construction of American military base in Diego Garcia and the other places, the threatening posture against us in the west by giving arms aid to Pakistan and in the north, inciting the Chogyal of Sikkim to create trouble for us, even by going to UNO etc. have all to be seen in this larger perspective and the underhand methods of the CIA and its agencies in the country are out to destabilise the entire system in our country and it is this background which we have to take into account

My friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to one accused of Gandhi Murder case having been honoured with Padma Shri.

So, Sir, we have to do away with the monopoly and to fight the hoarders and blackmarketeers. Otherwise, we will only be the victims of all sorts

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of things. Lastly, I want to warm those forceds who are trying to create conditions for the Fascist Rule in India. Our people and Indian traditions will not permit that and the people will face that both inside the House and outside this House We will face it.

That is all I want to say

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I see that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is not here at the crucial moment. He has sent a slip to me which, I think, is very legitimate. But I would like to have his assistance He is not here. He said that a lot of important and urgent business is there Because we are adjourning day after tomorrow, he wants to finish it. Unfortunately, this Nagaland question has also come We have to vote the budget for Nagaland and all that. There is a time-limit for that He has requested that this debate should be concluded by about 3 P M The matter is not solved just because you tell the Chair or request the Chair. You do not tell the Chair but you request the Chair

SHRI S. M BANERJEE There are many holidays.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am concerned with this just now The problem is not solved just by making a request to the Chair. I would like you to cooperate with me Now the Minister is also here. I would like him to cooperate with me as to how this has to be done, because, I do not like to fight with Members everytime That is not my duty If you put a very narrow timelimit, I have got to fight with every Member. I know that a Member has only five minutes and it is difficult to make an effective speech written that time And yet one of my best speeches in this House was made only seven minutes. That has gone on record. But, I find it very difficult (*Interruptions*). That was considered to be one of the best speeches that has ever been made in this House.

Now, if every Member has five minutes, he finds he cannot make his point, I have to fight with him Here is a subject, although it is limited the political atmosphere in the country is so surcharged that the whole thing is politicalised. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has given me here 13 names from his party and even if I give five minutes to each of those 13, it comes to 65 minutes. Now, tell me, how is it possible? Every Member in the Opposition too would like to have his say naturally How to conclude this by 3 P.M? I would like to know that. I do not want to fight with every Member But, tell me what should I do?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) If I may suggest, although five minutes for each speaker looks too little, considering the occasion and the number of Members who want to speak and also the fact that urgent Government work has to be finished day after tomorrow being a non-official day, this debate has been rightly interposed, notwithstanding all the inconveniences, I still suggest that each Member may take only five minutes which applies to both sides of the House and we shall close this debate at 4 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Let us try this by giving five minutes to each Member. If the Members from the Congress Party cooperate, it would be much easier for me to do that.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि आज देश में हिंसा का वातावरण फैल रहा है। मैं यह तो नहीं कहूंगा कि हिंसा कोई बुरी चीज है और अहिंसा बड़ी पवित्र चीज है। देश के लिए हिंसा की जरूरत पड़ी तो अंग्रेज को यहां से उखाड़ने के लिए हमारे क्रान्तिकारी लोगों ने विदेश से सहायता ली। तो सीधी सीधी बात है, आज विरोधी लोग बार बार गवर्नमेंट की बात करते हैं और

कहते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी को किसी हालत में उखाड़ना है। तो इन लोगों का पूरा पूरा षड़यंत्र है कि चाहे हिंसा के द्वारा चाहे किसी तरह से इस गवर्नमेंट को कमजोर करो और इंदिरा गांधी की हत्या करो, फलां की हत्या करो, यह डरपोकपन की बात करती हैं। रही जयप्रकाश की बात, जयप्रकाश किसी वक्त बहुत पूजा के पात्र थे। लेकिन आज जयप्रकाश की वेश्या वृत्ति हो रही है जिन का कोई उसूल नहीं है, कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। उन को एक नारद मोह जैसा हो गया है। जैसे नारद को बुढ़ापे में ब्याह करने का शौक हो गया था वैसे ही जयप्रकाश के लगता है कि आज देश के अन्दर तमाम राजनैतिक पार्टियां मरी हुई पड़ी है, उन सब का नेतृत्व कर के खुद कुछ बनाना चाहते हैं। .... (व्यवधान) ....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What J. P. has got to do with this!

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : जिस जनतंत्र का गीत ये लोग गाते हैं, उस जनता ने तो इन को रगड कर फेंक दिया है। अब ये सारी पार्टियां जयप्रकाश का बहाना लेकर सामने आना चाहती है। मैं कहता हूं जय प्रकाश नारायण कोई पार्टी बनाए, कोई उसूल बनाएं, कोई सिद्धान्त बनाए और आएं सामने, चाहे हिंसा से चाहे अहिंसा से। हम उन का मुकाबिला करने के लिए तैयार हैं। ..... (व्यवधान) .... इन लोगों को विदेशों से पैसा मिलता है, अमेरिका से पैसा मिलता है। उन से पैसा ले कर ये देश से अराजकता फैला रहे है और कांग्रेस के खिलाफ प्रचार कर रहे है।.. (व्यवधान).. ये कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट यह सब करवा रही है, इंदिरा गांधी करवा रही हैं। हम हिंसा करना चाहें तो क्या हमारे पास बम गोले नहीं हैं, क्या हमारे पास बन्दूकें नहीं हैं जो हम किसी गुंडे से, किसी आदमी की हत्या कराना चाहेंगे, ? कांग्रेस क्यों किसी की हत्या करायेगी ? .... (व्यवधान) .... कांग्रेस कोई मुर्दा नहीं है। (व्यवधान) .... ये हमारे नेताओं की हत्या करना चाहते हैं। ये समझते हैं कि इंदिरा गांधी के न रहने से कांग्रेस कमजोर हो जायगी, इन में फूट पड जावेगी। ये ऐसी हालत पैदा करना चाहते है। फिर अमेरिका और दूसरे देश जो इन को प्रश्रय देते हैं उन के लिए ऐसी हालत पैदा की जायगी कि जिस में वह हमारे प्रजातंत्र का खून कर देंगे। मैं राजनैतिक पार्टियों को प्रचार करने से मना नहीं करता। वे करे प्रचार। मगर यह जयप्रकाश नारायन तो वेश्या की तरह काम कर रहे हैं जिन का कोई घरबार नहीं। जिन भ्रष्टाचारी मंत्रियों को हम ने निकाल दिया था उन्ही मंत्रियों को उन्होंने अपने साथ ले लिया है। भ्रष्टाचारी आदमियों को साथ ले कर कैसे वह भ्रष्टाचार मिटाने की बात करते है। मैं कहता हूं कि जयप्रकाश को पकड कर के जेल में बन्द कर देना चाहिए और जो पार्टियां हिंसा फैलाएं, जिन के भाषणों से हिंसा फैले उन को भी क्यों न जेल में बन्द कर दिया जाय ? जब अंग्रेज थे तब हम ने भी हिंसा फैलाई, हमने भी बम चलाए, हम ने भी पिस्तौले चलाई। मैं कहता हू अपने गृह मंत्री से कि हमारे ललित नारायण मिश्र मारे गये, क्यों नहीं किसी को अभी तक पकडा गया ? पकड़ने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि दस आदमी जिन्होंने बम फेंका हो उन्ही को पकड़ना है। बल्कि जो बैठे बैठे बदमाशी करते है, यहां उन को नगद नारायण और क्या क्या नहीं कहा, गन्दी बातें कही गईं, एक महीने तक उन के खिलाफ वातावरण ऐसा पैदा किया गया, उस वातावरण से भी उन की हत्या हुई ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, आपके पांच मिन्ट हो गए खत्म करिए।

14.00 hrs.

श्री स्वामी अग्निवेशजी : मैं अपने गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहता हू । हमारा गृह मंत्रालय क्या करता है ? हिन्दू मुसलमान दगे होते हैं । हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, गृह मंत्रालय क्या करता है ? अगर उन से नही चलता तो मुझ सौंपें मैं दो दिन मे ठीक कर दू । इन लोगों को पकड कर रगड देना चाहिए । ये कैसे गृह मंत्री है जो इस तरह की कार्यवाहिया को सहन कर रहे है । मैं अपने गृह मंत्रालय को भी कहना चाहता हू—हमारे मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर बम फेका गया, एन्क्वायरी हो रही है यह एन्क्वायरी होती रहेगी और जो लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, वे करते रहेगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप की घण्टी के बाद कभी नही बोलता हू, आज मैंने थोडी सी धृष्टता की है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) उपाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले चार वर्षों से देश मे अराजकता गुण्डागर्दी एव हत्या की राजनीति चलाई जा रही है

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) और उसके चलाने वाले आप है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : श्री ए० एन० रे की हत्या का प्रयास जो दिनाक 20 मार्च 1975 को हुआ, उन राजनीतिक हत्याओं की एक कडी हैं । मैंने बहुत से सदस्यो की बाते यहा सुनी है । उपाध्यक्ष जी यह बात भी यहा उठाई गई कि भारतवर्ष के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की हत्या से किस को फायदा मिल सकता था और श्री वेलायुर रवि ने मदरलैण्ड को कोट करते हुए बतलाया कि मदरलैण्ड में यह समाचार छपा है कि अगर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी इलैक्शन पैटिशन मे इलाहाबाद मे हार गई तो उस के बाद क्या होगा ? उन्होने यह भी कहा कि सम्भव है कि इस तरह के कार्यों से उन लोगो को जो इस तरह की बातो को मानते हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन मिला हो कि वे चीफ जस्टिस राय की हत्या करने के लिए बम फेंके । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन बातो मे कोई दम नही है । हम काफी दिनो से देख रहे हैं कि ये, जो सरकार चलाते हैं, और जो इन की पूछ से बधे हैं—ये दोनों मिल कर देश मे इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं जिस से कि कल देश मे एक पार्टी राज्य हो जाय, डिक्टेटरशिप कायम हो जाय ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) क्या समझ हैं वाह ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष जी आप को याद होगा कि जब श्री राय चीफ जस्टिस हुए थे उस समय यहा पर कमिटेड जुडिशियरी की बात आई थी । आप को यह भी याद होगा—अभी कुछ दिन पहले श्री शशिभूषण ने अखबार मे एक बयान दिया था कि इस देश मे लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप की आवश्यकता है । आखिर ये सब बयान किस लिए आते है क्या इन से यह इगित नही होता है, क्या इन से यह दिशा नही मिलती कि हमारे देश का शासन चलाने वाले देश को किधर ले जाना चाहते है ।

श्रीमन्, मै इस सम्बन्ध मे दो-तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हू—पिछले दिनो नागरवाला काण्ड हुआ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय वह केस हो चुका है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : उस के पीछे कौन था—मैं इतना ही बतलाना चाहता हू । ये हत्याये क्यो की जाती हैं किस तरह करते हैं और किस तरह से छिपाते हैं—आज तक उन के ऊपर कोई प्रकाश नही डाला गया । नागरवाला मारा गया—किस ने मारा कुछ पता नही । जाच हो रही थी । जाच अधिकारी की हत्या की गई उस का भी पता नही । प्रसिद्ध लाइसेंस

स्कैण्डल केस में जो पाण्डिचेरी का मामला था उस में ज च कर रहे अधिकारी की हत्या की गई—उस का भी पता नही। समस्तीपुर बम काण्ड हुआ जिस मे हमारे आदरणीय रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायन मिश्र की हत्या हुई—उस का भी आज तक पता नही कि किस ने हत्या की। ये लोग सरकार चलाते हैं या क्या करते है—इ को किसी चीज का पता नही है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले समाचार पत्रो मे हम ने पढ़ा था—समस्तीपुर काड मे कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के कुछ आदमी थे। उस मे जो आदमी पकड़े गए थे उन के बारे मे. . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय शर्मा जी आप के 5 मिनट पूरे हो रहे है।

श्री ए० एम० बनर्जी : आप को पहले बतलाना चाहिए था कि किस के पी कौन है।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मै वही बतला रहा था। श्री मिश्र की हत्या के अभी तक कोई सुराग नही लगा। आखिर किस ने हत्या की कौन हत्या करवाता है इस के पीछे कौन है। जो सरकार चलाते है क्या वह उन का कर्त्तव्य नही था कि देश मे इस तरह का वातावरण बनाये ताकि हत्या करने वालो को बम फेकने वालो को कस तरह का अपराध करने वालों को कही कोई पनाह न मिले। क्या आज लोगो को राजनीतिक पनाह नही दी जाती है? क्या यह सही नही है कि जो शासन मे बैठे है उन के इशारे पर ये सब हत्याये होती है? अपने लिए रास्ता साफ किया जाता है ताकि उन के पर जो कीचड़ उछलने वाली है वह न उछले और वे जिस तरफ देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं उधर ले जा सके।

उपाध्यक्ष जी उस दिन 20 मार्च की घटना में यह सब लोगों ने माना है कि वह आदमी चप्पल छोड़ कर भागा और आज ता० 24 है—क्या हुआ? घटना के दूसरे दिन हमारे गृह मत्री जी ने एक स्टटमेन्ट भी दिया और कहा कि दो-तीन दिन मे वे घटना पर ज्यादा प्रकाश डाल सकेंगे और हो सकता है कि तब तक अभियुक्त पकड भी लिये जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हू—इन चार दिनो के बीच वह अभियुक्त कहा गया क्या दिल्ली छोड कर चला गया उस को क्यो नही पकडा गया? क्या गृह मत्री जी ने उस को गिरफ्तार करवाने का प्रयत्न किया है ताकि सम्पूर्ण घटना पर जो काले बादल मडरा रहे है वे साफ हो सके। आप इन को कहते है ये आप को कहते है लेकिन इस घटना के पीछे कौन है असल बात जानने के लिए उस को सामने क्यो नही लाया जाता उस को क्यो नही पकडा गया? यह बात सही नही है—जैसा मेरे टोस्त वायालार रवि कह रहे थ कि किसी पार्टी ने आउट-आफ-फस्ट्रेशन यह काम कराया है। यह सुनियोजित षैडयत्र है जान बूझ कर देश मे भय का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिए और अपने रास्ते से उन लोगो को हटाने के लिए किया गया है जो बाधक है जो किसी तरह से उन के रास्ते मे रुकावट डाल सकते हैं। यह जानबूझ कर सरकार का और सरकार की साथी जो पार्टी है उन का सुनियोजित षडयत्र है जिन के हिसाब से यह सब हो रहा है। एक दलीय शासन प्रणाली लाने एव प्रजातन्त्र को समाप्त करने और डिक्टटर शिप लाने की साजिश है भारतीय कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी और शासक दल सब इस मे मिले हुए है।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी जो चप्पल मिली है वह इन को सुघाई जाय ताकि यह पता लगा सके।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : मेरे दोस्त चप्पल की भाषा बहुत समझते है। इन को सीधी सादी बात से नही समझाया जा सकता है। देश मे कुछ लोग है जो भाषा दूसरी समझते है। देश उन को उस भाषा मे जरूर समझा-येगा और उसी भाषा मे जवाब दिया जायगा।

[श्रीराम रतन शर्मा]

मेरे दोस्त यह न समझें इस देश में उन को कोई जवाब देने वाला नही है । यह लोग श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के आन्दोलन को केवल बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं उस आन्दोलन को कालिख लगाने की कोशिश करते हैं । समय बतायेगा कि कौन गलत है और कौन सही मार्ग पर है ।

समस्तीपुर बम काड क बाद जो घटनाये हुई.....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : श्री गोविन्द मिश्रा जो इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मे पकड़ा गया....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. You have already asked the question: why have you not been able to apprehend the culprit? Is he still in Delhi?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : श्री गोविन्द मिश्रा ने जो बयान दिया है कि वह कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ता ह और हरदम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए पिस्तौल रखता ह इससे स्पष्ट है कि शासक दल सम्त्रेपन पर उतर आया है । इस तरह का जो खौफ वातावरण बनाते है वह अच्छा नही है । इसी तरह से भूतपूर्व कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के घर मे भी एक नकली बम मिला । तो इन सब बातो से पता चलता है कि यह एक साजिश की जा रही है ताकि एकतंत्रीय शासन प्रणाली देश मे ला सके । प्रधान मंत्री और सी० पी० आई० मे मिल कर तथा के० जी० बी० की सहायता से जिस वातावरण को बनाने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं यह बहुत ही घृणित साजिश है ।

अन्त में चूंकि आप घण्टी बजा हे हैं, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हम इस घटना का पूरी तरह से विरोध करते हैं । यह घटना दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करता हूं । कि अगर कोई इस तरह के कल्प्रट हैं तो उन को जल्दी से जल्दी गिरफ्तार किया जाय ताकि देश के सामने जो दुश्चिन्तायें हैं वह खत्म हों ।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): While giving his consent to the discussion yesterday, the Speaker had said that this is not the concern of only one party but a national concern, because the highest person in our judiciary has been attacked, and it should be the concern of everyone of us here, to whichever political party he belongs, to raise the debate to a higher level and go into the facts which are helping such forces who believe in violence to resort to such methods.

A few years back, a Supreme Court Judge, Shri Grover, was also attacked, but the Chief Justice, Shri Hidayatullah, came to his rescue. Here some political parties seem to take a sadistic pleasure in taking advantage of this discussion and resorting to mud-slinging and character assassination If you want to achieve our objective of highlighting the dangers involved in this incident and our anxiety to see that parliamentary democracy is well-established and the rule of law prevails in this country, we have to eschey our political predilections, individual likes and dislikes, and give a constructive ideas and suggestions for Government to act upon. More than any other political party, the Congress Party has got vested interest for maintaining law and order and stability in this country. To say that the Congress Party and the Government is responsible for this violence or attack on personalities is mischievous and uncharitable; it is politically motivated propaganda. The attack on our Chief Justice is symptomatic of things to come in due course of time. This and the incident at Allahabad when our Prime Minister was giving evidence go to show that there are forces in this country who want to plunge this country into anarchy and chaos and get the maximum benefit out of it, thus ruining the eco-

nomy and stability of the country. The Government of India must be ware of such forces and take suitable measures to create a sense of confidence among the people in the management of the country. In foreign and national newspapers we had been reading about the exploits of the CIA. Even their own papers, the American newspapers are coming out with startling revelations how Governments had been overthrown and what the CIA was capable of doing. It is no wonder if the CIA had spread its tentacles in our country. They do not want to see the biggest democracy in this country under the leadership of Indira Gandhi to prosper and prove to be the bastion of democratic elements in developing countries. They want to destroy the very base of it. I only warn the Opposition Members not to fall a prey to their machinations and try to take political advantage. When parliamentary democracy is faced with several challenges, it is our duty irrespective of party affiliations to maintain parliamentary democracy and political stability at any cost.

There is one disturbing factor. There is growing discontentment; the economic situation is there; there is the unemployment problem. I was attracted when Bhogendra Jha was analysing the reasons. To a great extent it is true. The present economic structure in our country has given rise to distortions and economic unrest. Even today we are not able to help the under privileged, oppressed and depressed, especially the Harijans when they are being harrassed. How is the society going to give a sense of security to the common man? We are under an octopus hold of certain capitalist elements who are trying to suck the blood of this country. Unleses we go to the base and solve the problem difficulties will be there. I agree, not to the total revolution which JP envisages but a total revolution of the society by getting rid of the bourgoisie and capitalist elements, so that equality of opportunity is given to all. Then only we will be able to do that, JP is a respected leader and I do not want to attribute any personal motives to him. In the stand he has taken, he is encouraged by the fascist forces in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Absolutely wrong and a lie.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It shows the desperate position of the Opposition Parties. The Sarvodya leader is being used as a camouflage by them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought of paying you a compliment at the end of your speech for the cool reasonableness you have brought to the debate but now you are espoiling all that

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not spoiling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the end I may say that it is most unfortunate that an attempt has been made on the Chief Justice with whom I have only a nodding acquaintance because we often meet when we go for a walk. It is not against a person as such, but against the system that this attempt has been made. So, I appeal to the Home Minister to see that he reorganises the entire set up so that such things do not occur, to see that he takes appropriate and speedy action to stop such incidents.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Chief Justice going for a walk should not form part of the proceedings, because it will go to the press and people will come to know about it!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now he will not go for a walk!

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I associate myself in condemning the violent attempt on

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

the life of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri A N. Ray.

Sir, I take this opportunity to mention that in a democracy violence has no place. Democracy means deliberation, discussion and consensus Violence is antithesis to democracy. Naturally, all the people who have faith in democratic government should and would condemn the spread of violence in our country which is known as the largest democracy in the world.

The three pillars of democracy are: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. If anyone of these three pillars is brought down, then democracy collapses. The Court is the temple of justice. Any dispute that arises is not settled throuh violence; it is taken to the Court for an amicable and peaceful settlement. In this case, the chief man of the highest place of Justice has been threatened. If this is going to be the trend, how can you expect Justice to hold the balance of life?

Sir, violence does not solve any problem; in fact, it breeds many other problems. Democracy and political parties are concomitent and one cannot exist without the other. No political party, whether it is the ruling party or the opposition party, will be able to achieve anything concrete by conniving at violence or by encouraging violence. I would like to say categorically that for their very survival the Opposition Parties will not abet violence. It is a futile effort on the part of the ruling party to abuse the Opposition Parties of trying to spread a climate of violence in the country and also to fish in the troubled waters. After the next elections, the present ruling party may become an Opposition Party and one of the present Opposition Parties may become the ruling party. I would like to ask of the ruling party how they would feel if the ruling party at that time accused the Opposition of having tried to spread violence in the country. I would only say that it does not behove the ruling party to find a scape-goat in the Opposition party for its failure to contain the growing violence in the country.

Here, in the broad day-light, on a road bustling with traffic, two hand-grenades were thrown at the car of the Chief Justice. Even the pins at the top of the grenades had been removed. The car was not moving because of the red-light at the traffic point. It is strange that the culprit who threw the grenades could not be caught. The man involved in this violence was not an ordinary man; he was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Yet the Police from the adjacent Police Station took its own time. The sluggisnness on the part of the Police has been proved by its helplessness in catching the culprit.

This is not a solitary instance of the inefficient and ineffective functioning of the security people. The Police has not yet been able to solve the mysterious death of Nagarwala who was involved in stealing many lakhs of rupees. The Police has not yet been able to catch the sulprit who was responsible for the death of Shri Chopra, the Collector of Daman, in broad day-light on a busy road. The culprit whose reckless driving killed one Ranganathan, a C.B I. Official on one of the busy thorough fares of the Capital, has not yet been traced. The security staff has not yet been able to trace out the culprits who killed the high police officials in Mizoram.

I have narrated these instances to show the inefficient management of the security of our country and of our officials and leaders. Does this redound to the credit of this Government that the investigations against such dastardly crimes should take such a long time for completion" Does it go to the credit of the Police Department, on whom crores of rupees are being spent, that they should take such a long time in tracing out the culprits? I would also like to know whether this kind of inordinate delay in catching the culprits is not an indirect encouragement for further violence. I wonder what are the hurdles and road-blocks that stand in the way of efficient functioning of the Police Department. I would also like to know

how many more years the Government will take to create an alert and efficient Police force in the country. I should like to ask whether the Government is not ashamed of the existing state of affairs in the country, in which violence seems to flourish.

In these circumstances, if the ruling party members try to attribute political motives or if they try to make political capital out of this violence by blaming the Opposition Parties in the country, they are only trying to hide their Government's inaptitude. They do not seem to stop at that. For example, Shri Vayalar Ravi referred to D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made a very effective speech; you have given relevant points. Don't go into that. I have ruled it out of order. Why pay attention to that?

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: If you rule out of order the speeches of all the ruling party members, it would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What Ravi said about the D.M.K. Government, I have ruled out of order. You need not refer to it.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I only say that the ruling party members should not find scape-goats in the Opposition for the failure of their Government in putting an end to violence in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't spoil your good speech. You have made a very efficient speech. Please conclude.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I would conclude by saying that 'Might is not right' in a democracy and democracy cannot survive in an atmosphere of violence; without democracy no political parties can survive; hence no political party will encourage violence.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, today's debate, as everyone has been pointing out, raises the issue not only of the attempted attack on the Chief Justice but what is more a matter of anxiety is the climate of violence that is being generated, from which this attack was the result. Unfortunately, an effort is made even to ridicule the security arrangements and lower the gravity of this matter, by giving it a twist. I will just quote some portions of the editorial which appeared in *Motherland*, dated 22nd March, which is the organ of an important political party:

> "Security in Danger—The apparent attempt on the life of Chief Justice Ray will shock and surprise everybody. Many will see it as only the latest in a line of mysterious incidents, all of them had suspicious birth marks.
>
> It is for the Government to say whether it is all that incompetent or it had closely staged these stunts with ulterior motives. But the way Government is exploiting these incidents through its monopoly radio and TV gives a distinct impression that the incidents are stage-managed."

In para 6 it is said:

> "It would seem that this Government will stop at nothing, literally nothing, to parpetuate itself in power and to prevent the opposition from ever coming to power through the ballot box The prospect is as chilling as it is challenging"

This editorial speaks for itself. What is the challenge? If the editorial of an organ representing, voicing, the views of a very important political force in the country is to say that it is not possible for the opposition to come to power through the ballot box, then the conclusion is that the only way to come to power is by methods other than the ballot box; if it is not the ballot box, then, naturally, it is the bullet or the grenade. If this is the line of thinking of an important

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

political force, which has a disciplined but fanatic followers, and if they start believing that this is the only course open to them, then what will be the situation in the country? There is yet another editorial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motherland again?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It looks *Motherland* has muscled the Chief Justice out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It seems so. To them, even the attempt on the life of the Chief Justice is a stunt. They say in another editorial under the heading "Right to Disobey" —I will not quote any more—

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: If you quote that too often they, will get wide publicity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not care whether they get publicity or not

The editorial says:

> "Nor need the Red Queen be shocked by anybody's refusal to obey illegal orders. All Government is a compact between the people and the Government, and a Government which fails the people can always be disowned by them. Regicide—the death of a tyrannical king has, therefore, been recognised right by people throughout history."

This is the advocacy that is being done in the country by a section of responsible people, politically-oriented people.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (गाजीपुर): सम्पादक के अपने विचार हो सकते हैं। यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि विपक्ष के ये विचार हैं ? इस पर जरा गंभीरता से सोचिये फिर बोलिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Leave *Motherland out. Come to the subject* of the Chief Justice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is a discussion on *Motherland* not permissible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give notice of a motion; it would be considered.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I gave notice of it under rule 377, it was not allowed. Incitement for murder of the Prime Minister is a very serious thing. Even though I gave notice, permission was not given for the last ten days. In this very article there is incitement against the Prime Minister, which Shri Sathe is not reading There is very much more in this article. I am going to comment on it

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As far as the Chief Justice is concerned, it is pointed out, and this is directly relevant:

> "The fact that the grenades did not explode perhaps because they were too old and therefore, gone bad would suggest that the thrower and his god-fathers knew them to be inoperative. Had they wanted to kill Shri Ray, they would have made sure with their weapons It would seem that the grenades were thrown to create a climate of violence and scare away the law-abiding citizens from any resistance to the Government."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, come to your conclusion. What do you want to conclude from all this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I leave it to the sense of the House to understand the gravity of this thing. I have quoted *Motherland*. If those who share the opinion also feel the same way, then we can understand what the seriousness of the situation is. About those who do not share, there is nothing to worry. Those who share can

easily appreciate the seriousness of the climate of violence against prominent leaders of this country. This we must eschew. That is all I have to say.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब चले गये हैं। मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करना चाहता हूं। उनके महकमे ने बड़ी मेहनत की है और तीन चार दिन तक मेहनत करने के बाद यह पता लगाया है कि जो हैंड ग्रेनेड सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश पर फेंके गए वे बंगला अखबार में लिपटे हुए थे। इतना ही पता लगाने से जो हकीकत है वह सामने आ जाती है कि हैंड ग्रेनेड लिया जाए, उसका पिन निकाला जाए, उसे अखबार में लपेटा जाए और फेंका जाए। यह सब तो सरकार ही कर सकती है कोई कलप्रिट नहीं कर सकता है। जो भी हैंड ग्रेनेड्ज के बारे में कुछ जानता है वह यही कहेगा कि ये बोगस थे, धोखा था और इसके अलावा कुछ नहीं था।

मैं गोस्वामी जी के भाषण को बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहा था। उन्होंने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस को कोट किया है। उसी अखबार को जब मैं आगे पढ़ने लगा तो आखिर में यह लिखा हुआ मैंने पाया :

"Though India is far from being a police State, the Central Government's expenditure on the police has increased 52 times in 24 years from Rs. 3 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 150 crores in 1974-75."

इतना खर्चा करने के बाद चार दिनों में इनके मंत्रालय ने यही पता लगाया कि हैंड ग्रेनेड जो पकड़े गए हैं वे बंगला अखबार में लपेटे गए थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक चप्पल भी रह गई थी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : हैंड ग्रेनेड चलाने वाला हवाई चप्पल पहन कर ही गया था और आया गया। पता नहीं कैसे वे समझ चुके हैं कि वह छूट गया है ? गम्भीरता के साथ जब एक गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा नहीं होती है तो मुझे तो हंसी आती है। माननीय श्री पीलू मोदी इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में बोलने के लिए भाषण करने के लिए गए थे और कांग्रेस पार्टी के लड़कों ने उनके ऊपर वहां चप्पलें चलाई ....

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : गलत बात है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब और इनका मंत्रालय विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों की सभाओं पर चप्पलें फिंकवाने के आदी हो गए हैं और ऐसे लोगों की चप्पलें चोरी कर विरोधियों पर फिंकवाया करते हैं बम तो कलम का बम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों पर बहुत पहले चला दिया गया था। एक ही नाक पर नौ नौ बलों का सफाया कर दिया गया था। लेकिन अब यह नकली बम क्यों चलाया गया ? कारण यह प्रतीत होता है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में यह विचारार्थ है कि मीसा कंटिन्यू करे या न करे। सर्वोच्च न्यायाधीश की गाड़ी पर यह बम इसलिए फेंका गया है कि जज महसूस करें कि देश की हालत अभी खतरनाक है इसलिए मीसा को कंटिन्यू करना चाहिए। क्या यह साबित नहीं हो सकती है ? इलाहाबाद का जज श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के खिलाफ याचिका पर विचार कर रहा था। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी इलाहाबाद गई थीं। उस समय मैं लिमये जी व श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब को ले कर हाई कोर्ट में जा रहा था। लेकिन हम लोगों को रोक दिया गया। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में आता है। जो रोक रहे थे। हमको पहचानते थे। मैंने कहा कि मैं कह रहा हूं कि ये लोग मैम्बर पार्लियामेंट हैं, तुम भी इनको पहचान रहे हो लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि जो कुछ भी हो हम आपको जाने नहीं देंगे, हमें पास चाहिए। हम लोगों को यह पास मिला था उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

जब पास मिलेगा, तब ही आप जा सकेंगे। तो फिर वह आदमी तमंचा ले कर कैसे पहुंच गया ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That point was made before.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह हम बता रहे हैं कि हमको रोका गया लेकिन वह आदमी पहुंच गया। पार्लियामेंट का आइडिएंटीटी कार्ड दिखाने के बाद भी हम को नहीं जाने दिया गया, तो वह आदमी बिना पास के कैसे पहुंच गया, यह एक गंभीर मामला है। इलाहाबाद में पुलिस कप्तान ने पहली बार उससे पूछा तो उसने बताया कि हमारे बाप पालिटिकल पैंशन पाते हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के लगातार मेम्बर रहे हैं। मेरी भी हमदर्दी कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ है।

उसकी कोई नीयत प्रधान मंत्री पर हमला करने की नहीं थी। उसके ऊपर दफा 302 के मुकदमे चलते रहे हैं। वह अपनी हिफ़ाजत के लिए तमंचा ले कर चलता था। लेकिन सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि रूस के "प्रावदा" में छपा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी हालत हो गई है कि प्रधान मंत्री की जिन्दगी को खतरा है। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी यहां नहीं हैं। उनके यहां कल्चरल प्रोग्राम के नाम पर कव्वाली होने वाली थी। उन्होंने जब यह सुना तो उन्हें बड़ा सदमा पहुंचा।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : श्री वाजपेयी जी बैठ हुए हैं, उनसे पूछ लीजिए कि वहां क्या हुआ ? कव्वाली होने वाली थी कि रासलीला होने वाली थी ?

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : सदमा लगने के बाद पंडित जी ने सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम स्थगित कर दिया। हमें हंसी आती है।

प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर पुलिस के सिपाहियों का दैनिक भत्ते का खर्च जो हुआ है वह 2 लाख रुपये है। मैंने जांच की है, दस हजार पुलिस के सिपाही इलाहाबाद के बाहर से आये थे। हरेक सिपाही को रोजाना खुराक का 4 रुपये भत्ता देना पड़ता है। दस हजार सिपाहियों पर 4 रुपये के हिसाब से 40 हजार रुपये एक दिन का हो गया। वह दो दिन पहले आते हैं और दो दिन बाद जाते हैं। इस तरह से दो लाख की रकम हो जाती है। केवल अपने ऊपर हुए इस खर्च को जस्टिफाई करने के लिए कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक कार्यकर्ता की जेब में देसी तमंचा पकड़ा कर यह देश को दिखाना चाहते हैं कि बहुत बड़ा हल्ला है। यह मत समझिये कि चीफ जस्टिस की गाड़ी पर नकली बम फेंका गया है। इनके एक मिनिस्टर श्री शंकर दयाल शर्मा हैं। उनके घर में भी एक बम मिला था। बाद में उन्होंने कहा कि वह नौकर ने मजाक करने के लिए रखा था। कौन जाने कल को श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब कह दें कि चीफ़ जस्टिस की गाड़ी पर जो बम फेंका गया था वह मजाक करने के लिए फेंका गया था। यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह कब मजाक करना चाहते हैं और कब गंभीर रहना चाहते हैं। पूरे देश को, पूरी संसद् को और दुनिया को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि इस समय इनकी जिन्दगी पर खतरा है, जजों पर खतरा आ रहा है, जम्हूरियत पर खतरा आ रहा है। जयप्रकाश जी का नाम लेते लेते अभी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मित्र अमरीका तक पहुंच गये। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का ड्रामा अब इन लोगों को खत्म करना चाहिए।

मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि इस समय इस तरह की चर्चा चला कर के सरकार एमरजेंसी को और बढ़ाना चाहती है और उसके साथ साथ यह भी साजिश चल रही है कि आइन्दा आने वाला पार्लियामेंट का चुनाव न होने दिया जाये। गृह-मंत्रालय से सब जगह के कलैक्टरों को यह खबरें जा रही हैं। ला-मिनिस्ट्री इस पर सलाह कर रही है कि

ऐसा माहौल देश में पैदा करे कि संसद् का अगला चुनाव न होने पावे। इनके हाथ में हमेशा ताकत बनी रहे और ये लगातार तानाशाह बने रहें। अगर ये तानाशाह बन कर रहेंगी तो आप भी खत्म किये जा सकते हैं, संसद् भी खत्म की जा सकती है। ऐसी हालत में यह एक गंभीर मसला है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से ये लोग विरोधी लोगों को फंसाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उन पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगाते चले जा रहे हैं, हम आपसे अर्ज करेंगे कि आप सत्तारूढ दल के लोगों को कहिए कि ये इस तरह की हरकतें बन्द करें। अगर इनमे हिम्मत है तो चीफ जस्टिस पर बम फैंके जाने और जब प्रधान मंत्री बयान देने गई थी उस समय देसी तमन्चा पकडे जाने के बारे मे जाच करने के लिए एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी संसद् के सदस्यों की बनावें। इस संसद् मे बहुत से नेता लोग हैं, जो उनसे कम जिम्मेवार नही है, जो उनसे किसी खराब क्षेत्र से चुनकर नही आये हैं। इस जाच से पता चलेगा कि आप हिंसा फैला रहे है या विरोधी दलों के लोगो की राजनीति के कारण हिंसा फैल रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस तरह की जाच के लिए कोई कमेटी बनेगी तो श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी कटघरे मे जायेंगे।

जब मैं इलाहाबाद गया तो मुझे इस बात का गौरव था कि इलाहाबाद मे जहा से तीन-तीन प्रधान मंत्री आये, उसी इलाहाबाद को यह घमण्ड होने जा रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री को कटघरे में खडा किया जा रहा हैं लेकिन मैंने देखा कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट पूरा-पूरा कटघरे में खड़ा था। चारो तरफ से उसे घेर लिया गया था। एक तरफ प्रधान मंत्री जब हाई कोर्ट में जाय तो हाई कोर्ट की इमारतें को कटघरे में कर दिया जाये। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों का सुपरसैशन किया जायेगा और आप खुद जजों को छोटी हैसियत का बना देंगी तब इस तरह की घटनाएं तो होंगी ही और उसकी जिम्मेदारी आप पर होगी।

आखिर में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसदीय जाच की माग पर जोर देते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर मे इतनी सद्बुद्धि आये कि इस मांग को स्वीकार करें।

प्रो० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर (हमीरपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस अति गंभीर विषय को जिस विनोदप्रियता से हमारे कुछ साथी ले रहे हैं, मैं उसका घोर विरोध करता हूं और उनसे यह अपील भी करता हूं कि और आशा भी करता हू कि वह हालत की नजाकत को समझे और जो पोलिटिकल वायोलेंस, राजनीतिक हिंसावाद का नया युग शुरू हो रहा है, उसके उदय से कुछ सबक ले।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, 3 जनवरी, 1925 को मुसोलिनी ने अपने फाशिष्ट राष्ट्र का नया कंसेप्शन ससार को पेश किया और 50 साल बाद 3 जनवरी, 1975 को श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र हमसे जुदा हुए। यह घटनाओं का चक्र-क्रम है, जिसको एक्सप्लेन करना या व्याख्या करना हमारे लिए आसान नही। 18 मार्च, 1974 को जय प्रकाश जी का आन्दोलन शुरू होता है और 18 मार्च, 1975 को एक साल बाद एक आदमी इलाहाबाद मे कोर्ट में पिस्तौल लेकर पहुचता है। यह को-इंसीडैंस ही है। और उसके ठीक तीसरे दिन यहा पर चीफ जस्टिस पर हमला किया जाता है। यह उसको और गभीर बनाने वाली बात है। मै चाहता हू कि आज भारतवर्ष में सभी राजनीतिक लोग इस बात को समझे कि घृणा के वातावरण से कोई काम हल होने वाला नही है। हिंसा के अभ्युदय से जिस सत्ता को वह कब्जा करना चाहते हैं, वह सत्ता उनको समाप्त कर देगी, उनके हाथ नहीं आयेगी।

[प्रो० नारायण चन्द पराशर]

इसलिए जो हमारे साथी श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने यह कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के लिए बहुत खर्च किया गया, तो मुझे बड़ा अचम्भा हुआ कि जय प्रकाश जी की सुरक्षा के लिए जो खर्च होता है, उसके बारे में उनकी जबान बिल्कुल बन्द है। मैं गृह-मंत्री महोदय से आपके द्वारा यह अपील करूंगा कि हर प्रकार के राजनीतिक नेता की सुरक्षा के लिए पूर्ण प्रबन्ध किया जाये चाहे कितना भी उस पर खर्च क्यों न हो। गृह-मंत्री महोदय इस बात की गारण्टी हमको दे कि इस देश के विचारो, स्वाधीनता और स्वाधीनता के प्रचार और राजनीतिक गतिविधियो पर अगर किसी प्रकार का कोई आतक छाता है, खतरा पैदा होता है तो होम मिनिस्ट्री उनकी सुरक्षा का प्रबन्ध करेगी।

प्रधान मत्री की तो सुरक्षा होनी ही चाहिए और अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, जहा भी वे जाये। मैं यह कहूगा कि "वाल्टायर" के शब्दो मे कि हम आपसे भिन्न मत रखते हैं लेकिन आपके भिन्न मत को प्रकट करने के लिए हम आपका सबसे बड़ा समर्थन करते हैं। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आप स्वाधीनता से अपनी बात करे।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जस्टिस ए० एन० राय पर आक्रमण कोई एक छोटी मोटी घटना नही है। मैं 26 जनवरी के गणतंत्र दिवस पर छपे "मदरलैण्ड" अखबार का एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं जिसमें भविष्यवाणी की गई है कि इंदिरा जी किस मिस्टीरियस हालत में, रहस्य पूर्ण वातावरण में इस देश से जुदा होंगी। मैं और देश यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह सारे कदम उस एक दिशा की तरफ नहीं हैं जो किसी ने यह दिशा निर्धारित की है? किसी का विभाग है, या कोई संगठन है या कोई निराशा की बात है।

जब प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र की हत्या के बाद यहां पर 7 जनवरी को कांस्टीट्यूशन क्लब में शोक दिवस पर अपने भाषण में कहा कि यह एक बहुत बड़ी रिहर्सल हो रही है तो बहुत से लोग अचम्भे में पड़ गये और उनको कंडैम करने की बात हुई। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की वह भविष्यवाणी क्या आज अक्षरशः सत्य सिद्ध नहीं हो रही? यह रिहर्सल देश के भविष्य को खतरे में डाल रही हैं और सौभाग्य से माननीय जस्टिस ए० एन० राय आज जिन्दा हैं। तो देश के सबसे ऊचे एक व्यक्ति पर जो प्रहार हुआ विफल हुआ, यह हमारा सौभाग्य है। वह शरारती भी पिस्तौल लेकर इलाहाबाद में पहुच गया। सरकार के जो प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं इस देश में उन पर वार करने का प्रयास असफल हुआ। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, नेशनल स्तर पर, सेंट्रल स्तर, लैवल पर यह 3 जनवरी को उदय होने वाला हिसा का जो युग है, हम इसकी घोर भर्त्सना करते है।

मैं अपने विरोधी भाइयो से भी यह अपील करता हूं कि इस मैंटैलिटी के खिलाफ चाहे किसी एक व्यक्ति का काम है, चाहे किसी संगठन का काम है, चाहे किसी और का हाथ है या बाहर से किसी का हाथ है, इसकी घोर निन्दा होनी चाहिए और अगर आप निन्दा नहीं करेंगे, तो आप अपने पाव पर कुल्हाड़ी मारेगे। "वतन की फिक्र कर नादा, मुसीबत आने वाली है, तेरी बर्बादियो के मशवरे हैं आस्मानो में।" आज जम्हूरियत को खतरा है, प्रजातंत्र को खतरा है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की सुरक्षा के लिए दो लाख रुपये खर्च कर दिए गये। लेकिन श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या खर्च किया जा रहा है, उस का उन्होंने जिक्र नहीं किया। हम तो कहेंगे कि अगर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के जीवन की रक्षा के लिए इस से भी ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो वह करना चाहिए। देश के किसी भी विरोधी नेता को

यह आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए कि उस का जीवन खतरे में है।

मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह इल्तजा करूंगा कि इस की जिम्मेदारी उन पर भी आती है, क्यों कि श्री मिश्र 3 जनवरी को हम से अलग हुए और मैथ्यु कमीशन चालीस दिन के बाद बना। इन चालीस दिनों में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या किया? किस को पकड़ा? किसी को क्यों नहीं पकड़ा? किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ़ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है? आप इस जिम्मेदारी से बच नहीं सकते। अगर आप इस बारे में पग नहीं उठायेंगे, तो जहां कुछ संगठनों की तरफ से चलाई जाने वाली मूवमेंट देश के पोलिटिकल सिस्टम के लिए खतरा पैदा कर देगी, वहां यह अकर्मण्यता, यह काम न करना, पग न उठाना, उनको एनकरेज करेगा।

हम अपने वयोवृद्ध नेता, श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, की कभी कद्र किया करते थे, लेकिन उन के बारे में हमारी आशंकायें दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वह कहते हैं कि पुलिस और आर्मी सरकार के साथ को-आपरेट न करे। इस समय हमारे देश के सामने इतना बड़ा संकट है कि आज यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि हर व्यक्ति अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाये, हम अहिंसा के मार्ग पर चलें और हिंसा के वातावरण को पनपने से रोकें, ताकि देश और प्रजातंत्र का भविष्य सुरक्षित हो, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में सारा राष्ट्र तरक्की करे, और सारे संसार के लिए एक नई आशा का उदय हो।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The attack on the life of the Chief Justice of this country is a matter of concern for all of us. It concerns the whole nation. We should express only the concern and we must not express opinions. We must not give a lead to the investigation agencies and we must not lay tracks for the investigating agency. What happens in this country whenever such incidents occur? We always see that the ruling party makes definite assumptions. This is highly objectionable. In the event of Samastipur blast what happened? Soon after the incident they attributed motives to the movement of J. P. Narayan; about this Allahabad incident also the same opinion was expressed. Even in this case also opinions are expressed. Now, this is highly objectionable. To express opinion and give lead to investigation and lay tracks for investigating agencies is more reprehensible because it is done by the ruling party. This is objectionable because it will prejudice the conduct of investigation and pervert the ends of justice.

Therefore, Sir, we demand an enquiry by a Parliamentary Committee to go into the reasons and causes for such incidents which led to create a climate of violence in this country which is dangerous to democracy.

श्री नृरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री ए० एन० राय पर जो हमला हुआ है, उस हमले को इस देश को, और लोक सभा को, बहुत ही आसानी के साथ लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा षड़यंत्र मालूम होता है। यह षड़यंत्र दस सालों से मुतवातिर किसी न किसी रूप में किया जा रहा है, और इधर 1969 के बाद तो इस की तेजी और भी बढ़ गई है।

पहले तो राजनैतिक नेताओं की चरित्र-हत्या का प्रयास किया गया, और जब उस प्रयास में नाकामयाबी मिली, तो देश के सब से प्रमुख और सर्वमान्य न्यायाधीश पर उन की कार में हैंडग्रीनेड से हमला किया गया। आज सारे देश में जो एक प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उस का एक स्वरूप हमारे सामने आया है। आज देश में जो स्थिति पैदा हो रही है, या पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उस में सरकार को, और देश की जनता को, बड़ी सावधानी के साथ अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वाह करना पड़ेगा। आज ऐसी कोई स्थिति

[श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे]

नहीं है, जिस में केवल इक्की-दुक्की घटनायें हो रही हैं। इस के पीछे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों का तो हाथ है ही, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर भी ऐसी शक्तियां हैं, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शक्तियों के साथ मिल कर इस देश की शान्ति और व्यवस्था में खलल डालना चाहती हैं, यहां आन्तरिक अव्यवस्था पैदा करना चाहती हैं और इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को नष्ट करना चाहती हैं।

जो लोग सताईस साल तक चुनाव की प्रक्रिया और संविधान मे विश्वास करते रहे हैं, अब वे हारे हुए जुआरी की तरह कल्ट आफ वायलेंस का सहारा लेने लगे हों, तो हर देशवासी और हर राजनैतिक पार्टी को यह सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम क्या करें और किस तरह से इन शक्तियों के साथ लड़े। आज जो बाहरी शक्तियां हम पर हमला करने की तैयारियां कर रही हैं, वे हमारे देश की आन्तरिक स्थिति को अस्त-व्यस्त करने के लिए कुछ आन्तरिक शक्तियो को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि यह तो एक प्रापेगैंडा है, एक साधन है, सारे देश में एक स्थिति पैदा करने के लिए, जिस मे मीसा और इमर्जेन्सी को कान्टीन्यू किया जा सके, लेकिन तथ्य इस के विपरीत हैं। आज सारे देश में एक ख़तरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

जो हैंडग्रीनेड मिलिटरी द्वारा लड़ाई में इस्तेमाल होते हैं, वे कई जगहों पर पाये गये हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे देश में एक जर्मन नागरिक अमृतसर में पकड़ा गया, जिस के पास विदेशी हैंडग्रीनेड पाये गये। आज हमारे देश के पूर्वी प्रदेशों में किस तरह की गतिविधियां चल रही हैं? इसी सदन में फ़ारेन कान्ट्रीब्यूशन्ज के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल को ज्वाईंट सलेक्ट कमेटी में विचार करने हेतु भेजा है। उस के अन्दर यह कहा गया है कि गृह मंत्री के पास और गृह मंत्रालय के पास इस बात की सूचना है कि यहां पर कुछ फ़ारेन फोर्सेज काम कर रही है, पैसा बांट रही हैं चाहे एजूकेशनल इस्टीट्यूशंस के जरिए हो, चाहे पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के जरिए हो, चाहे दूसरे किसी जरिए से हो, अपने पैसे का इस्तेमाल वह यहां पर कर रही हैं। ऐसे समय में माननीय मिश्रा जी ने एक मनगढ़ंत बात कर दी। आप का विरोध हो सकता है, व्यक्तिगत विरोध हो सकता है, आप इस देश के बहुत बड़े नेता हो सकते हैं, लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि व्यक्तिगत विरोध की बिना पर सारे देश में ऐसा वातावरण आप फैलाएं जो वातावरण इस गरीब देश को कबूल न हो। आज यह देश जैसी स्थिति में चल रहा है उस में विरोधी पार्टियों का कर्त्तव्य था, हमारे सदन के सारे लोगो का कर्त्तव्य था कि हम एक हो कर उस आर्थिक परिस्थिति से लड़ते। आज हमारा कर्त्तव्य था कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट या जो दूसरी ऐसी स्थिति है जिस मे कि नौजवान आज बेसब्री का अनुभव कर रहे हैं, हम मिलजुल कर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा करते जिस मे उस का कुछ हल निकलता। लेकिन इस देश में ऐसा वातावरण पैदा न करके कांस्ट्रक्टिव अपोजीशन न करके, इस देश में अपोजिशन ने और राईटिस्ट फोर्सेज ने यह समझ लिया है कि अब देश के सामने एक ही विकल्प है कि हम हिंसा का सहारा लें और उस का सहारा लेने के लिए मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लीडर ऐसे आर्गेनाइजेशन जिस आर्गेनाइजेशन के ऊपर महात्मा गांधी की हत्या का आरोप लगा था उस को "सोशल आर्गेनाइजेशन" कहते हैं। यह मामूली बात नहीं है। इस देश में अगर प्रजातंत्र को पुनीत होना है, विधान के अनुसार पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी को चलना है तो इस के लिए जरूरत है कि देश के अन्दर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा किया जाय जिस से शांति और व्यवस्था के साथ देश चलाया जा सके।

15.00 hrs.

मैं केवल एक शब्द गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो कुछ देश में हो रहा है

श्रीभूषण के लिए कहा जाता है कि वे लिमिटेड डिक्टेटरशिप की बात करते हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है अगर इसी तरह से डेमोक्रेसी और पार्लियामेंट्री सिस्टम चला तो इस देश में विधान को देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार बदलने से कोई रोक नहीं सकता ? आज देश में उन साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों तथा राइटिस्ट फोर्सेज के लिए अगर विधान को भी बदलना पड़े तो हम प्रोग्रेसिव पार्टियां जो देश की भलाई और जनता की भलाई के लिए हैं वे इकट्ठी हो कर ऐसा कर सकती हैं, यह हम कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Anna-DMK I join with the unanimous opinion of this august House in expressing our opinion against the violence and the attempt on the life of the Chief Justice of India. Sir, I wonder how much respect we give to this Third Estate, in Democracy that is, the judiciary, which is also part and parcel of our democratic system. Not only the members of the ruling party but also the members on this side make me amused on the simple issue regarding the conduct of ourselves in this House. The people outside watch us with great interest. We express our views on violence palatably but we practise our violence in words and they see up and try to function in their own way.

My friend from DMK party expressed the view, that his party is against violence but, in this connection, I would like to say what he preaches in this House is contrary to what his Party practises outside. This may look a philosophy of convenience for many of us but it is a *fait accompli* that what we preach we do not practise. One cannot deny the attempt by DMK members on the life of my leader and Member of Parliament Mr. Manoharan and many other incidents.

My feeling is that we do not have the conviction on certain principles. If we have a real conviction we will express ourselves boldly and whatever may be the consequences, we will stand by it and not practise something different.

Secondly, I want to tell the Home Minister that let the world not think that we are a nation of cowards and incapables. This is a small matter and we are trying to give colour to it by adding one to another. A number of incidents have taken place in this country and unnecessarily we are giving too much colour to it and we are barring the Home Minister from functioning in other important matters. If we have faith in our own police system, if we have some faith in our strength, we should not make much ado about something. That day, it was against the Prime Minister and yesterday it was against the Chief Justice and we say that these are people who are engaged in the destruction and annihilation of democracy. Let us remember that people are opposed to it and they are the real strength. Of course, it may not be palatable to some of the Members, including Members from our side when I say that very often, we are disturbed and prevented from expressing our views in this House. I have felt. Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, from my little experience in this House that if only we are able to shout, if only we are able to cry aloud, our violent expressions dominate here and people outside think that force is might even in Parliament. Then if a stranger is not getting reward for his work and when a common man is denied justice, then, they are encouraged to indulge in violence in clothed form and the so called total revolution and other things are brought in They give colour to it and try to cover up their own mistakes. That is the reason I say that we should rise up to the occasion and give up all this kind of sweet words. I would call it hyprocisy. Let us not mock democracy. If we are going to be sincere to our faith in democracy, then

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

all political parties should stand together and condemn violence in practice and in preaching. There cannot be two opinions on this because, we are all against violence. The only thing that I would ask of the Home Minister is, that he should gear up his machinery, find out the culprit, not only find out the culprit, but also, as provided in the criminal law prevent such incidents in future. If you are not able to prevent such things, then, you are unfit and you should better get out That is the only thing I can say. All these people who speak so much must have faith in what they say and practice it. I would like to make another request to the hon. Home Minister Let there be an assessment of all the political parties, who speak so high here, with regard to their practice outside and let this be submitted to this House and we shall examine it.

In the end, I once again express our strong condemnation against the acts of violence and the attempt on the life of the Chief Justice of India and let there be no repetition.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was amused to hear Mr. Janeshwar Misra speaking that the grenades were fake, that the pistol was fake and that all these things are only to create an impression that there is a necessity for continuing MISA. This is notionally amazing. This is even amusing. Sir, for some time past, we have been seeing that terrorist activities are going on. We saw that first of all, when Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra was attacked, prompt came the revelation that he was not the real target. That indicates who is the real target? I will come to that later on. But, the point is that, the revelation was that the violence cult will continue. That was exactly what it meant. When they said that he was not the real target, that means, the cult of violence will continue. What happened then? Then, at Allahabad a man with a pistol went in. What was his name? Govind Misra. Then, soon after that, hand grenades were thrown into the car of the Chief Justice. Now, all this in so close a succession. What does it indicate? Sir, the point is, let us try to understand why an attempt was made on Shri L. N. Mishra and why was he killed? Let us try to understand why the Chief Justice is being made the target? Let us try to understand why the real target is the real target? These are the only three things. I do not want to say anything beyond these three things. Sir, Shri L. N. Mishra was killed because he stood against the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly and he wanted to see that the democracy functions. He also stood against the students being asked to join mob violence and things like that. Therefore, he was removed completely They always say, day in and day out, that this judiciary has been cut to size. How did it happen? Because, Mr. Ray was appointed, and therefore, the judiciary was cut to size What is the real target? The real target is Smt. Indira Gandhi. They say so many times—and as *Motherland* has also been quoted—that Indira Gandhi will be killed in mysterious circumstances. Why all this?

The point is that they want to remove Sbrimati Indira Gandhi from the scene because they cannot win against her at the ballot box. This is one thing they are sure of. They know they cannot win. They know they cannot by votes come to power. Therefore, the only way open to them is to remove her from the scene physically. Therefore, all these things are there.

Now at the top of this, let us try to analyse and understand in a little broader perspective what is happening today in the world. What is happening now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I thought you had come to our conclusion. But now you are trying to analyse the world.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am only wanting to connect these things.

Let me quote one instance before I come to this point. Sherpao was trying to bring about some rapprochement between Wali Khan—and Bhutto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you are going to Sherpao.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am trying to connect the point. If you will only allow me, I will do so. He was removed because. .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How do we know?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): He knows because he gets letters from Pakistan. This must be investigated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You Kashmiris stand on a special footing in these matters.

SHRI SYEAD AHMED AGA: He seems to know everything about me. I think he knows it very well. It was in news here.

The point I am making is that at the back of all these things is the organisation known as CIA. What is CIA wanting to do? Through CIA, they are wanting the destabilisation of normal conditions in the sub-continent also. Pakistan is being rearmed. Then here if they want to kill democracy, if they want to kill all these things, it is through CIA funds. Only sometime ago....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are entitled to your opinon, your views. But your time has run out. Only five minutes to each member.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I always co-operate with you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are entitled to our views. But your time has run out.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I am making my last point. On the one hand, they say that the army should revolt, the police should revolt, the civil servants should revolt. If this is the propaganda that is to be made, if all these funds of CIA come over here, if the highest dignitary of the judiciary is to be removed physically, if the Prime Minister of India is to be removed physically, if all these things are going to happen, this is the action of the CIA who want to destabilise normal conditions here:

How they talk of 'total' revolution. What is 'total' revolution? I can understand a proletariat revolution, but I cannot understand a revolution backed by Mr. Goenka. I cannot understand that as a revolution. If that is the revolution, they are talking about, it is something very different.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I sometimes wonder whether by all that we may here we are really helping in creating a better climate in this country. I really wonder whether we are not further fouling the atmosphere. I am not quite sure in my mind

SHRI S M BANERJEE: Ultimately it is for you to decide what should be on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has gone on record. My only worry is whether what we are saying is helping to create a better climate or it is worsening the climate I am not quite sure in my mind.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: It is a question of trying to understand the climate that has already been created I am trying to expose that climate. You have to understand that it is bad enough.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is my difficulty. I do not have that much of intelligence to understand it.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: That is why I say that the CIA think that it is their right to create this disturbance here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will balance one Kashmiri by another. Shri Shamim. You have five minutes

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM Iron cuts iron. I will reply to him.

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज की बहस क्यों हो रही है, इस से क्या मतलब निकल सकता है, क्या फायदा हो सकता है ? मैंने इस सदन मे अभी तक जो तकरीरें सुनी हैं, उन से मुझे यह अन्दाजा होता है कि बहुत हद तक यह बहस बेमानी बहस है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: What does that mean?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It means 'useless'. I shall speak in English then. To my mind the whole discussion has proved to be useless and fruitless because both sides are stating their known position.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why waste time and words on it if it is useless?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Just to prove how useless it is The Government side says that it is the Opposition which is creatig and generating violence while the Opposition says that it is the Government which is planting all these stories. If that was the only purpose this discussion should not have taken place. Having heard both sides and giving credence to both sides, the relevant question is: where are we going? If as the Government says the opposition is generating a climate of violence, it is very disturbing and it should not be so. If instead of creating a healthy atmosphere in the country the Opposition is spreading a poisonous atmosphere the relevant question is where are we going? If the Opposition stand is correct and if the Government is accused, rightly or wrongly, of creating this atmosphere and planting hand grenades, the situation is much worse and the question again is: where are we going?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You tell us where we should go.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You seem to be impatient; if you only bear with me for 2 1/2 minutes, I shall tell you where we should go. The first thing we should decide is whether we want this system of parliamentary democracy, whether it is a luxury which was handed down to us by our forefathers and whether we could prove ourselves worthy of that system; with these allegations and counter allegations the very basis of the system is likely to be threatened. Mention had been made of events in Pakistan. Only a few months ago we boasted that the system of parliamentary democracy in our country has succeeded; we said that we had a stronger basis of democratic institution than Pakistan had. But as ill luck would have it, the same sort of situation and circumstances are created in this country which were there in Pakistan a few years ago and which are there even today. ..(*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Why are you comparing India with Pakistan?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If I had spoken in Urdu, you would have understood. I am saying that we were feeling proud that ours is a functioning democracy. This very system is being threatened by the atmosphere of suspicion on both sides. Who is to be blamed? That is the question for the jurists, for the Opposition and for the Congress. I am in the happy position of being a partyless democrat to the extent I do not belong to any party and I am qualified to say that it appears to me that his Government is responsible in Parliamentary system for 60 per cent and this side of the House is responsible for 40 per cent. Each one of us must accept his blame and contribution in making the system non-functional Nobody denies that there is an atmosphere of violence in the country. You cannot dismiss it by saying that this is an individual instance or one or two incidents; they do not matter

Just because one party wants to remain in power and the other parties want to dislodge it, is it because of that the country is seized of this violence? Had there been no violence in Indian polity long before JP came? The Indian polity was seized of violence long before Mrs. Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister. So we have to ask one question, whether the political parties which constitute this polity are not contributing sometimes directly, sometimes indirectly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I know the way.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Unfortunately Parliament which should have been the baromet, the index of what the country thinks and how it should function, has not proved itself to be so. As my friend said, violence in words, violence in action and violence in thought expressed in Parliament does help in generating an atmosphere of violence and we have to ask Members of Parliament, the Members of the Government to consider, instead of accusing each other, how much each has contributed to this.

It was suggested that the Home Minister should strengthen the security measures of the VIPs including M.Ps. No policeman can save the system, no CRP, no armed forces can save the system. The vital question is whether we can save the Parliamentary system or not and I think with the present atmosphere of violence, the very system is in jeopardy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the way now. The way is to do away with all the parties, is it? You and I are in a happy position.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): In the present world the largest democracy in the world, India, has a mission to perform. Whatever individual terrorism we may suffer, I have no doubt that the vision is clear and India has to march forward.

There has been a cult of violence in every country in the world whenever the Government has become a success. When the socialist revolution in Russia became a success, there was also an attempt at foreign intervention to subvert the socialist strata of society, Abraham Lincoln was killed by an individual. There was an attack on Lenin. Mahatma Gandhi had to die also because of individual terrorism.

We have to understand one thing, whether these things are happening out of adventurism or if there is a deep rooted conspiracy to subvert the liberty and stability that India has achieved. Happenings in Bangladesh and India are almost the same. I personally feel that it is part of a total international conspiracy or a conspiracy of the national vested interests to subvert the independence of Bangladesh and the stability of India.

I know certain individual cases of adventurism. There was an attack in the house of the last Prime Minister of England. Even in the Tower of London there was a bomb explosion. All these things sometimes ago to prove one thing, that the people want to focus attention on certain things. What is the point on which attention is going to be focused here? Is it unemployment, price rise or growing unrest. If it is so, then I think the Government has a duty to perform to reduce the grievances of the people. But I personally believe that after the success of the Congress Party in the 1971 elections and the mandate which the people gave us to usher in an egalitarian society, vested interests have come to the surface and all the things that were seen today are the outbursts, the outer surface, of that study of mind.

We saw individual terrorism in West Bengal during the United Left Government. It was not possible for outsiders to move in the streets of West Bengal after dusk. Every woman and child from outside West Bengal

[Shri Shyam Sundar Mohapatra]

was afraid of going to the city of Calcutta at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the Chief Justice.

MR. SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I personally feel that in the present situation the Government should be very strong to curb at the slightest all incidents of these outbursts and the police administration has to perform its duty. True, as one Opposition Member said, the expenditure on the Police administration has gone up 30 times.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fifty.

MR. SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: If it is so, the police, the intelligence, Central Information Service, the CBI. all these people cannot sit and they have to account for each incident that is happening in this country.

A very senior police officer told me that a senior private detective informed the Government on 7-7-1974 and 11-11-1974 or so that there was going to be an attack on the life of Shri L N. Mishra.

Some news came out in the *Hindustan Times* of the 4th January. Did the police know about it? If so, what action did they take? On 6th June, 1974, the same private detective in a closed sealed cover sent an intimation to the Inspector General of Police, Delhi, saying that he heard a few constables near the P.M.'s residence in Teen Murti Lane were conspiring something. The I.G. gave it to the DIG, Security, who gave it to the Additional S.P. and 10 days after that, that company was removed and another company was reinstated. The Additional S.P. came to the residence of the private detective, thanked him and asked him to give more information whenever such things occur. If this was true—I have addressed a letter to the Home Minister—I want to know what action was taken in the matter. The police department should not be nonchalant or careless if they hear any such news.

So far as the attack on Chief Justice Ray is concerned, four days have passed and we do not know who was the culprit. My request to the Government is, they should not be idle or nonchalant. They should be very vigilant. The life of the P.M. and the lives of the Speaker, Members of Parliament and State Legislatures who are in public life should be safeguarded. So, the cult of violence should be put an end to and the police should remain very vigilant.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, our party has condemned in no uncertain terms this attempt on what is considered to be the life of the Chief Justice of India. Speaking personally, I am doubly happy because of my personal acquaintance with the Chief Justice from my childhood. His son is like a brother to me.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is why you spoke against his appointment as Chief Justice.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I did that because of the extraordinary method that was adopted whereby the image of a good man and a capable man was tarnished. I did not make any personal allegation against the Chief Justice.

We ought to make an objective assessment as to how it could happen. Was it the work of a maniac, a disgruntled litigant who had lost his case or was it an attempt on the part of interested parties to create a sense of feeling in this country which will help the ruling party to carry on some of their activities which are very much affecting people's lives in general. Let us first consider why it happened and how it could happen at a place next to the Supreme Court building

where the Government ought to make arrangements for proper security. Could the intended assailant have been taking a chance there with handgrenades that the car might stop at the red signal? It might not have stopped if there was no red signal. These are various questions to be gone into, but this country is entitled to know from the Home Minister how it happened, before they come to explain who did it and why the ordinary security precautions were not taken, why the Supreme Court building is left completely at the mercy of whoever come in including people carrying handgrenades. In his statement, the Home Minister did not touch on these things nor have we been told up till now why this lackadaisical method of providing security to the Judges of the Supreme Court has been followed so far. We do not know when the investigation will be completed or whether it will at all be completed because when such inconvenient matters regarding the Government are concerned, the investigations never seem to be completed The Samasthipur case is not complete The Nagarwala case has not been completed and we do not know the truth. We do not know how so much money came out of the State Bank We do not know why the investigation has not been completed till now and how some of the people connected with the investigation also came to grief.

But we know one thing. This Government has been utilising such occasions for its political purposes and has been trying to utilise this as a stick to btat the opposition with When this Government is primarily charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order and protecting the lives of all citizens, including those who are in high offices, instead of explaining why these things happen and why the investigations are getting postponed for days, months and years, they start blaming the opposition, make a reference to the cult of violence and bring in this individual or that individual or some political party. The Prime Minister is referring to rehearsals. Till this date the Government has not been able to find out the culprits in the case of Shri L. N. Mishra, yet the Prime Minister of this country is trying to beat the opposition with this reference to rehearsals and what not. Who is responsible for that? Instead of feeling ashamed that they are not able to protect the lives of important people of this country, they go on bragging about, they start beating the opposition, they go on blaming the opposition without an iota of basis.

It is very easy to say that somebody belonging to some political party is spreading the cult of violence. What is happening in West Bengal, where your party is very much in power? What steps are you taking there to prevent the cult of violence? You have killed in three years 120 persons belonging to a particular political party. What is happening there, is it a cult of violence or not? Your own Youth Congress men are fighting inside the Rebindra Bhavan University, as a result of which the university had to be closed down. Have you ever condemned that? Your own men are fighting in the streets of Calcutta, fighting amongst themselves, because of inter-party rivalries as a result of which 23 main roads of Calcutta were blocked for hours together. Yet not a single arrest was made for four days. What did your police do?

Therefore, do not imagine that you can sell this to the people of the country all the time When you have failed to do something properly when you have failed to protect the lives of important people, if you go on blaming the opposition, do not think that the people of this country will take you at your face value. Instead of the opposition, it is the ruling party, it is the Home Minister here who has to explain to the people of this country why the life of the Chief Justice of India is not secure in the hands of this Government, why the life of the Railway Minister was not secure in the hands of this Government.

Before anything could be found out as to what really happened at Allaha-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

bad, when so many questions remained to be answered, when so many aspects had to be investigated, they come out with all sorts of banner headlines in their conveniently supporting newspapers that this was an attack on the life of the Prime Minister. Why should they assume that it was so? It could have been meant to terrorise others; we do not know. Therefore, instead of trying to utilize the situation which are born out of the failure of the government, to suit their own political ends, they are saying that the opposition is supposedly creating an atmosphere of violence.

Are we not entitled to say that this Government is creating this situation so that they can carry on with their repressive policies, so that they can find out excuses for continuing with the emergency, so that they can find out excuses for continuing with the MISA and DIR? Who are suffering because of the DIR and MISA except the opposition parties and the ordinary people of this country?

Therefore, I would request the hon. Home Minister and my friends on the other side to search their own hearts first before they start blaming the opposition. They should give an explanation to the people of this country why they are unable to do their duty in spite of the hundred-fold increase in the police budget. Why is it that they are not able to take the ordinary precautions to save these people from such attacks. Instead of doing that this Government thrives by throwing hints or making attacks against the opposition, when it cannot protect the live osf the people of this country or provide them with the ordinary necessities of life

श्री चन्द्र शेखरानी (हावरस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की कार पर हथगोले फेंके गये और उन की जान लेने का जो नापाक इरादा प्रकट किया गया, यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। अभी मैं अपने विरोधी पक्ष के कुछ मित्रों को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने इस कांड के ऊपर जो वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की है, यह मैं समझता हूं कि आज के इस प्रजातंत्र में यह उन का जो रवैया है, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। हम ने यह देखा है कि अभी इस कांड के कुछ ही दिन पहले जब देश की महान नेता और लोकप्रिय प्रधान मंत्री इलाहाबाद में इन्साफ के मन्दिर में अपने चुनाव पैटिशन के सिलसिले में गई थी, वहां पर कमरे में एक व्यक्ति को नाजायज तमन्चा हाथ में लिए पकड़ा गया। इस से पहले भारत के संचार मंत्री के भोपाल स्थित निवास-स्थान पर बम पाए गये और उस से पहले समस्तीपुर में रेल मंत्री स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, जो बम विस्फोट हुआ, ये एक के बाद एक भयानक घटनाएं घटित होती चली जा रही हैं। इन्होंने देश के उन नागरिकों को, जो सच्चे माइने में देश की एकता में, देश की अखण्डता में देश के प्रति श्रद्धा रखते हैं और विश्वास रखते हैं यह सोचने पर मजबूर कर दिया है कि आखिर ये कारण क्या हैं, वजह क्या है, जो इस तरह का माहौल पैदा किया जा रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, समय मुझे मजबूर कर रहा है, जैसा कि आप का आदेश है, मैं अपने मन की पूरी बात तो नहीं कह पाऊंगा लेकिन इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि ये जो लोग इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं और इस तरह का माहौल जो बनाया जा रहा है मुलक में, यह प्रजातन्त्र विरोधी है, जनतंत्र विरोधी है और वे लोग जो इस बात में यकीन करते हैं कि देश की नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में देश जो तरक्की कर रहा है, प्रगति कर रहा है, उस को कैसे रोका जाए, इन लोगों के मन की यह बात है। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि इन का यह मंसूबा, इन का यह अभिप्राय पूरा नहीं हो पाएगा और जब तक देश की जनता प्रजातंत्र में पूरी तरह से विश्वास और श्रद्धा रखेगी, तब तक इनके

हर अपवित्र कार्य को नाकाम कर दिया जाएगा, जिस को ये लोग करना चाहते हैं ।

मेरा आप से निवेदन है और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये कौन सी ताकतें हैं, कौन सी शक्तियां हैं, जो ये घटनाएं कराती हैं। इस के पीछे किस का हाथ है ? कौन इस के पीछे है, इस का पता लगना चाहिए ? क्या इस के पीछे वे लोग नहीं हैं जिन्होंने राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की थी ? मैं बड़े विश्वास के साथ इस सदन को और इस सदन के माध्यम से देश की जनता को बता देना चाहता हूं कि दिन पर दिन जो इस तरह के कांड हो रहे हैं, उन के पीछे उसी जहनियत के लोग काम कर रहे हैं जिन्होंने पूज्य महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की थी और मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करूंगा और मांग करूंगा कि बहुत तमाशा हो गया, अब यह तमाशा ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वक्त आ गया है जब ऐसी शक्तियों पर, ऐसी ताकतों पर, जो इस तरह के कुकृत्य करती हैं, बैन लगा दिया जाए । मैं किसी व्यक्ति को और किसी पार्टी को दोष तो नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन यहां पर जो प्रतिक्रियावादी और जो सामन्तवादी और जो इस तरह की ताकतें हैं जो कि प्रजातंत्र विरोधी हैं, जनतंत्र विरोधी हैं, ऐसी ताकतों का पता लगना चाहिए और उन की जांच होनी चाहिए । इस तरह के काण्ड के पीछे जिन का हाथ है उन शक्तियों की मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बताया जाए क्या विदेशों से कोई मदद मिलती है, विदेशों से पैसा मिलता है, असिस्टेंस मिलती है और अगर मिलती है तो कौन सी वे शक्तियां हैं जिन से मिलती है ? मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब आर० एस० एस० जैसी जो फैसिस्ट ताकतें हैं, आनन्द मार्गी जैसी जो ताकतें हैं उन पर बैन लगाया जाए और उनकी गतिविधियों पर कड़ी नजर रखी जाए ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the shocking attempt on the life of our Cheif Justice is to be condemned because it brings once again to the forefront the increasing atmosphere of the politics of violence that is unfortunately spreading in our country. But this serious incident affords to this august House an opporunity to go into some of the fundamental issues involved. Judging from these two angles, I must say that I feel somewhat sorry that this debate has not produced the kind of thinking points for us, and, what is more important, for the country at large, which during the discussion, in the speeches, that have preceded, of many of my hon. friends belonging to both the sides, we had generally expected.

When we talk of the politics of violence, when we talk of the climate of violence, do we really think and find out how and why this climate of violence is spreading? Is it not because, although our ideals of democracy are so beautifully enshrined in our Constitution, that our behaviour and practices, apparently according to those ideals, are quite different? It is this increasing gulf between the two that has made the people of this vast country suspicious and doubtful about the bonafides of the intentions of the Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies, various political parties, politicians and public leaders. Therefore, this is not a question of this or that party. It is a question which affects the entire polity, and that is why I feel that this comparatively short discussion can become meaningful if we mention the larger and deeper issues involved without going into petty, personalised and peevish considerations and controversies. It is unfortunate, and I was sorry, I was compelled to hear many unnecessary and may I say even uncharitable remarks about this or that individual. Maybe, the individual belongs to the establishment or to the forces opposing the establishment. But in democratic politics, do we discuss the individuals or do we discuss the policies of those indivi-

[Shri P. G Mavalankar]

duals who are functioning either in power or outside power?

As I was saying, our fine Constitution has dealt with certain fundamentals of public life, certain principles and behaviour of a civilized political life The ideals, principles and values of this democratic functioning have been writ large on the pages of our Constitution We, the Members of Parliament, the moment we first enter this place, take the oath that we shall be faithful to our Constitution both in letter and in spirit Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you were perhaps rightly distressed a little while ago when you asked whether what was happening in the debate today was helping to purify the claimate and atmosphere or the other way round I am also not very sure whether we are contributing meaningfully to the health and restoration of democratic values or whether we are adding only more fuel to the already burning fire in our great country Unless the necessary climate is created we cannot function effectively and significantly in a democracy And let my friends in the Congress Party remember that, if people in the Opposition, not only the Opposition members but also the people who are opposed to the present regime are feeling increasingly distressed about the various things, it is not because all of them want to be in power replacing them, but it is because they feel that the functioning of the democracy is not coming to the expected standard they feel that although we have a democratic polity on paper, in practice we do not seem to have any spirit or idea of democracy—in our behaviour That is why I am tempted to say that a democratic society must precede a democratic government If a democratic society has to precede a democratic government, not only in Parliament and Legislative Assemblies but in our families, universities, academic campuses and in the various social, political, economic, educational and cultural bodies there must be a growing climate of trying to understand each other. I feel sorry that there is an increasing absence of toleration. We must learn to tolerate, not only tolerate but tolerate gladly and generously. Because that is the very basis of a democratic temper and a democratic behaviour.... (*Interruptions*). I am sorry. I am not telling this to my friend, Mr Naik. I am addressing these remarks to ourselves. I am not making compartments of Opposition and Government or this Party or that Party. I am concerned with the entire nation Therefore, I was saying that flinging abuses and dirt on individuals is mad politics and, focussing attention on this and that person and attributing motives without a proper foundation and proper evidence is bad politics And, unless we get away from these strains of mad and bad politics, my fear is that we will go more and more towards the direction of explosive violence in our politic

If democracy implies discussion and debate and if it means a free debate and the debate must continue always, then persuasion is important and not persecutionist tactics Attacks on persons is not democratic politics Criticism of policies is democratic politics

Therefore, I want to say in conclusion, these few words An increasingly alarming and a continuously explosive situation in our country is doing good to no-one of us A cult of violence and the politics of assassination will do no good because you must remember and you must tell our brethern in our parties and in our non-party units that violence is both destructive and deceptive and it brings about a deterioration and degeneration of all that a civilised society stands for

Let me say one word before I sit down, and I am sorry to say that Credibility of almost all political parties and politicians has reached an all time low today People in the country including independents if any, who are talking in terms of mad politics and bad politics . (*Interruptions*): Mr Janeswar Mishra is right Therefore, I am saying that the

credibility of all political parties and almost all politicians in the country is at an all-time low to-day and, therefore, everybody believes almost anything about any VIP whether he is in power or outside.

There is a tendency and almost a temptation to suspect those in power and those in positions of status. All this must go. We must find out what is at fault and when we find it, we must mend it.

Therefore, I want to conclude with a warning, a twin warning to the hon. and esteemed Home Minister and his large majority sitting behind him. The twin warning is that unless corruption and misrule end, let us remember that it will only create an atmosphere of more and more violence. Secondly, if inquiries about these serious incidents, right from Nagarwala down to the attack on the Chief Justice, are not quick and full and if investigations are not speedy and thorough and if the culprits are not located and tried in a court of law and the guilty men isolated and punished promptly, the Governmental prestige and authority will fade away before our own eyes and we shall find this vast and ancient country of ours ripe and ready for surrendering herself to the fascist and primitive forces. May this never, never happen!

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I agree with Mr. Mavalankar that a democratic behaviour is the essence, the soul and spirit which is necessary for the survival of a democracy. All the more so, a democratic behaviour is expected from Members of Parliament, particularly, when they speak in Parliament because they are supposed to be the custodians of democracy. One of the norms of democratic behaviour, accepted norms of democratic behaviour, is that the Parliament cannot become an investigator into a crime. But, unfortunately, some of us, particularly, those on the Opposition side, arrogate to themselves the entire wisdom in the whole world and start giving their own version and comments in regard to the cases and offences which only the real investigators are competent to do. I was really shocked. It is impossible for anybody sitting in this House unless he gets some information—that also if he has, he can pass it on to the investigating agency—to come here and talk on the merits of the incident, to talk whether and why this was a genuine incident, why the culprit must leave his chappals there and all that. I wanted to tell Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu because he said it, that all criminals are not as intelligent as he, not to leave any clues behind. I want to tell Mr. Somnath Chatterjee that all criminals are not fools as to leave easy clues behind. The criminals have their own weaknesses and their own strength and I and you cannot sit here and trace the culprit and the criminal participants in the conspiracy. That is for the investigators to do. The real question to-day, the real relevance and significance of this incident to-day is this. My friends may not like it. I would like to raise my feeble voice and say this.

What does this incident show? Whoever may be the participants, whatever may be the intention, one thing is clear—this shows that an atmosphere of violence is existing and developing in this country with extra-constitutional means. This is another grim warning to us who believe in democracy and democratic methods Parliament should consider this question and ponder over it. I would ask a few questions for reply from the Home Minister. I have faith in him. I have respect for him. I don't think we need really today any evidence for this. It is a fact that an atmosphere of violence with extra-constitutional means is developing in this country and that unparliamentary extra-constitutional means is propagated through speeches through newspapers, through articles and even in this House, the forum of this House is used to propagate this particular atmosphere. Who are the people? Who are the forces?

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

Have they been identified? My friend Mr. Sathe made a reference but I am not very happy to quote Motherland; this is not fit to be quoted. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the most lenient interpretation of this Article would be,—I leave it to you and I hope you would agree with me—that the paper has made out that circumstances exist in our country where the assasination of the Prime Minister would be justified. This is what the paper has made out and I will read out the relevant portion from the issue dated the 2nd March. It says;

> "Of late Jayaprakashji has been telling civil and military personnel in the country not to obey any illegal orders. That the communists should have twisted this to mean incitement to revolt is characteristic of their preversity. But that the P.M should also see red, shows how far she has become a prisoner of her 'allies' To do illegal things like tapping telephones or stuffing ballot boxes or beating up people in lock-up is illegal, and not all the orders or ordinances of the government can make them legal. Jayaprakashji has only reminded them of the sanctity of the law—and of the life, limb and honour of the citizen.
>
> Nor need the Red Queen..."

—The reference is to Prime Minister—

> "...be shocked by anybody's refusal to obey illegal orders. All government is a compact between the people and the government. And a government, which fails the people, can always be disowned by them. Regicide—the death of a tyrannical king—has, therefore, been the recognised right of people throughout history."

Now, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).

श्री अमरेश्वर सिंह "मदरलैंड" को टेबल पर रखा जाये और उस पर बहस की जाये।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Now, Sir, I shall tell you. It is not a story. I would request Shri Sharma not to show his guilty conscience. Let him please sit down. What I am submitting respectfully now is this. It is not advocated as a theory. Certain circumstances have been mentioned in this. This has been an incitement to murder which is clearly there. My hon. friend, may indulge in this derisive laughter But, I want to give to my hon friends a warning that they are playing with the fire; there is a deliberate conspiracy in this country to create a critical atmosphere in which the Prime Minister can also be physically done away with. I warn them and the hon Home Minister with all the emphasis at my command that it is not an isolated instance of one write-up; there are scores of write-up which are creating that atmosphere of violence against the Prime Minister. I do not know what my friends in the Home Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are doing and whether they are acting on that or not This is what I want to know. I want an answer from the Home Minister and also from the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (*Interruptions*). Please do not interrupt me I want to know from them why they have not acted? Will they now act? I want to know that.

I am now concluding with three sentences. I want to know: why are they not acting when the situation has been created like that. The socalled parrokars, little Baluchis, are trying to float in the atmosphere with some kind of artificial air. am warning that the Prime Minister today symbolises the aspirations of the millions of the people. I can tell you that in a growing democracy like India, our country can be governed not merely by a Prime Minister. It

can only be governed by a leader of the nation. P. M. has acquired this position, status and authority through various trials and tribulations when she has led the country to success; trying to denigrade the image of the country you are only doing a disservice to the country. I warn you again that the millions of this country will never tolerate you if anything happens to our Prime Minister. This warning with all seriousness should be taken by those who are creating such atmosphere.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : यह हाउस की मर्यादा के खिलाफ है कि इतनी स्पष्ट फ्रर्वटरिंग यहा की जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had earlier decided—why don't you allow me to speak? (*Interruptions*) Mr. Naik, you will please sit down—about the timing. I do not know why Members are afraid of any words coming from the mouth of poor person sitting in this Chair? Why don't you allow me to regulate the House? Please sit down.

We had earlier decided to conclude this debate by 4 P.M. I still have four members from the Congress Party. I have finished with the names of the Opposition. Now, I would like to know—this is the headache with the beautiful baby or the vociferous baby of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to get through his business here—whether he still wants these four Members to speak? I have to call the Home Minister at 4 P.M. It is for him to say.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I see two fingers being raised by Mr. Naik which indicates two minutes for each of them. That may be done accordingly.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): My submission is that Mr. Bhagat has made a very valid point. Although he has stated his fears in a moment of exasperation or emotion yet he has made a distinct change. In order to disservice the minds of the people of this country, I think, the time has come for that Opposition against whom these fears have been expressed to get up and say that they have no such designs and these fears are not well-founded. I would request the hon. Members of the relevant Opposition party, Jana Sangh, against whom the Motherland has been quoted to get up and say that they have no such designs. I think, they will have the moral courage to say so.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: There is nothing wrong in the Motherland.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since the hon. Members of Jana Sangh refuse to commit themselves.....

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: What sort of commitment you want!

SHRI B. V. NAIK: So, Sir, they are not disowning what they have stated in the Motherland. They have shown their cards.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: Say anything which you like but please speak sense.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am only saying that it is the same party and they are in the same company of Mr. Bhattacharyya who on the 6th March swore by violence after killing Gandhiji in 1948.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : इस बारे में अदालती जांच हुई है। अदालत ने यह माना है कि गांधी जी की हत्या में आर० एस० एस० या जनसंघ का कोई हाथ नही था । झूठ बोलते हो ।

श्री बी० वी० नायक : सारा देश जानता है कि गांधी जी का कत्ल किस ने किया ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : तुम सदन में झूठ बोलते हो। तुम सब भ्रष्टाचार में डूबे हुए और चार-सौ-बीसी हो ।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Member has used the word 'jhoot'. I request you to get it expunged as it is an unparliamentary word. (*Interruptions*)

आप झूठ ही नही बोलते है आप ऐसा भी करते है ।

I join my sentiments with Mr. Mavalankar when he said about eschewing the cult of violence which has become the order of the day. We should eschew violence and resort to constitutional methods This can be done only if Parliament functions in a better way

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: We had fixed 4 P.M. for presentation of Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the State of Nagaland and also the Supplementary Demands by the Finance Minister. I am mentioning this because the other day the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance had to apologise for having presented these demands first in the other House, before he did it here I do not want the same thing to happen. I think we should adjourn this debate a little while and allow the Minister of Finance to present his statements and then we shall resume this debate.

16.05 hrs.

NAGALAND BUDGET, 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, on a point of order. This morning, we raised a question on the constitutionality of the proclamation imposing President's Rule in Nagaland. Sir, hon. Speaker was pleased to observe that when the matter is taken up tomorrow, we shall make our submissions. If our submissions are upheld, then, no Budget can be presented here. If the proclamation is not good, then, the House has no authority. The Budget cannot be presented here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point. The proclamation is a *fait accompli*. It has been done. The Minister of Home Affairs had also laid the relevant papers on the Table of the House. Now, this action of the Finance Minister is only consequent on the proclamation that has been made and on the papers that have been laid.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Another irregularity.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever it be, you will have the opportunity to discuss about that proclamation and this House will come to any decision But, it does not mean that it should stand in the way of this. If the House decides tomorrow that everything is unconstitutional, suppose—it is a hypothetical statement that I am making—you Members, in your wisdom, decide that the whole thing was unconstitutional, the Chair cannot pronounce that it is constitutional or not constitutional. What the Chair can do is, whether the rules bar a particular thing to be done That is within the jurisdiction of the Chair But, whether a particular action is right or wrong, it is the House which will have to decide. If the House decides tomorrow that the whole thing was wrong, then, this also will be wrong. Unless the House so decides, we cannot stand in the way.

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Nagaland for the year 1975-76.

Statement

As the House is aware, the President has, in exercise of the powers conferred by article 356 of the Constitution, by Proclamation on the 22nd March, 1975, assumed to himself all functions of the Government of Nagaland The Proclamation provides for the powers of the Legislature of Nagaland being exercised by or under the authority of Parliament. Accordingly, I lay, before the House, the Annual Financial

Statement of the State of Nagaland for the financial year commencing from 1st April, 1975, which had not been laid before the State Legislature by the 22nd March, 1975 when President made the Proclamation. The Demands for Grants for 1975-76 and the Vote-on-Account for 1975-76 are also placed before this House.

2. The House will, I am sure, appreciate that within the very limited time after the Proclamation, it is not possible to make available adequate number of copies of the Budget documents, either in the usual form or with as much details as are normally furnished, for circulation among the Honourable Members. For the same reasons, it has not been possible to prepare Hindi version of the Budget at this stage. I am, therefore, left with no alternative to making available to the Table Office, for use of the Honourable Members, a limited number of copies, in English only, of what I have laid on the Table of the House. However, a separate Statement of the Demands has been prepared and is bing made available to the Honourable Members. The Hindi version of the Budget documents placed before the House will, however, be got prepared and supplied soon. For the present, I shall be moving the House to make, on account, supplies needed for the first three months of 1975-76, so as to enable the Government of Nagaland to incur essential expenditure on administration and development, other than on 'New Service', pending grant of supplies for the whole year. I am aware, Sir, that the rules of the House require that the Demands for Grants, on the basis of which vote is sought, should also contain the detailed estimate under each Demand divided into items. In the special situation of this occasion, I seek your consent, Sir, and the indulgence of the House, to agree to suspend the rule for the purpose of granting Vote-on-Account for the three months of 1975-76. The Demands for Grants with the usual details, both in Hindi and English, will be placed on the Table of the House before it considers making supplies required for the whole year.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1974-75

3. Receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State, including proceeds of borrowings, during 1974-75 are now estimated at Rs. 48 39 crores and disbursements, both on Revenue and Capital Account, at Rs. 48.94 crores, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 55 lakhs only in the Consolidated Fund. Net accretions in the Public Account are estimated at Rs. 70 lakhs. Thus, there will be a nominal overall surplus of Rs 15 lakhs in the current year which, as a result, is expected to close with a cash balance of a little over Rs. 2.35 crores. The Revised Estimates for the current year include Rs. 15 72 crores for plan outlay, comprising Rs. 14 crores for State Plan and Rs. 1 72 crores for Centrally-sponsored Schemes. Central assistance towards outlay on State Plan Schemes in 1974-75 has been assumed at Rs. 7.12 crores.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1975-76

4. Receipts, including open market and other borrowings, in the Consolidated Fund of the State during 1975-76 have been estimated at Rs. 49.40 crores and disbursements at Rs. 53.14 crores, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 3.74 crores in the Consolidated Fund. With a small amount of Rs. 73 lakhs only as the estimated net accretion to the Public Account of the State and drawing down the opening cash balance, the net deficit for 1975-76 is estimated to be Rs. 66 lakhs.

PLAN OUTLAY IN 1975-76

5. The estimates that I have laid before the House include increased provision of Rs. 17.52 crores for outlay on the Plan in 1975-76. Of this, Rs. 15.24 crores is for the State Plan, for which Central assistance has been assumed at Rs. 9.12 crores, and Rs. 2.28 crores for Centrally-sponsored Schemes.

16.08 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (NAGALAND), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Sir, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Nagaland for the year 1974-75.

DISCUSSION RE. ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SHRI A. N. RAY, CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF INDIA—*contd.*

16.08½ hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I hav only hree or four questions. First is, Sir, I am told that the traffic constable who has been suspended was not on duty at all. A wrong man has been suspended. His name is Waheed Khan. This is one thing. I would like to know whether it is true or not. Secondly, Sir, I am told that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, according to the protocol which is observed, is no less than at least a Cabinet Minister. But, he had no gunman. He had no protection. Now, he has been given so much protection that it is impossible for him to talk to his own relations. Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Chief Justice of this country....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you would not bring in bed rooms and all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not talking of bed rooms. This is not the age. The question is, whether he is entitled to a gunman and if so, whether the gunman was there who could have possibly shot at the man who ran away and police could not chase him only because he did not run with chappals and he left his chappals. If he had run with chappals, the police would have caught him. This is a sad commentary on the police that they cannot possibly arrest this man who ran without chappals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Chappals are meant to be thrown at a person and not to run on.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): The saddest commentary is that the man ran faster than the police.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, the one was without chappals and the other was wearing heavy boots.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: The third thing I would like to know is about this. Generally what happens when such a dignitary goes out is that if it is not so hot, always the windows are up. In this case, all the glass windows were down. Who did it, whether Chief Justice Ray's son or driver? That was why somebody could throw something into the car. During these three days the police have investigated only one thing. The greatest revealation is that the two hand grenades were covered with only Bengali newspapers. I was surprised at this Without entering into politics, I would like to say this. This is a serious thing. Let the police take action. In the heart of the city under the nose of authority, two grenades were thrown at the Chief Justice Also it is a sad commentary on our Defence that they did not explode This is another thing that needs looking into as to why both did not explode

The fourth thing is that in the ordnance depots in respect of such things, the instructions are that they should be broken to pieces and then sold in auction. Shri Raghu Ramaiah was Defence Minister. He knows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Minister of Defence Production.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether it is in Kanpur or in any of the units...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am afraid you are begging the question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was stopped during Shri Krishna Menon's time. Now it should be stopped. Otherwise, other men can have it.

These are three or four questions which I hope the hon. Minister will reply to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With the consent of hon. Members, shall I call the hon. Home Minister?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): As rightly observed by you, Sir, the discussion was not confined to the matter at issue but went far beyond into other matters not strictly pertaining to it. I should like to take the cue from you and not make a long speech but finish it in a few minutes.

This attack on the learned Chief Justice of India is a matter for universal condemnation. I am sorry that during the debate in some of the speeches, though apparently there was condemnation of the attack, there was an under-current, a tone, which detracted from the severity of the crime. This, in my opinion, is unfortunate.

My submission to the hon. Members opposite who have raised the issue is this. There was security for not only the Chief Justice of India but also other Judges of the Supreme Court, with a complement of about one head constable and four other constables at the residence. But for some years it was on the advice of the Supreme Court itself that the personal security guard for the Chief Justice and other Judges was not given. Now the personal security staff of the Chief Justice of India has been increased, but not to the extent Shri S. M. Banerjee humourously made it out to be.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There should be somebody there. Why should he always go with his son, without a gunman?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: One other matter which caused me sorrow was the attempt by Mr. Samar Guha and Mr. Bosu; in the words of Mr. Bosu 'It was a planted operation, from the mouth of some other person 'it was a stage-managed affair', and from the mouth of Samar Guha 'these things are purposely done to divert the attention of the people from the burning problems of the day'. I am only sorry; I should like to say that these are in the realm of fantasy or they are freaks of their own imagination.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): My imagination will be cleared if you kindly tell us: what is the Research and Analysis Wing, what is its objective and what is its function and programme and how much money is allocated to its budget

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: As usual Shri Bosu went off the rails. He talked about matters which are neither directly nor indirectly connected in any way with the matter under discussion. You are aware of the persistent efforts made by Opposition friends on the floor of Parliament and a section of the Press at character assassination and the increasing attempts that are being made here and outside to shatter the confidence and the credibility of the people in the efficacy of parliamentary system of democracy and our ability to improve the lot of our people. It is a matter which everyone of us should consider. This is in my opinion contributing greatly to this kind of hatred and is leading to an atmosphere of violence. It may be partly true; there may be frustration among educated youth because they are not getting adequate opportunities of employment. It is not a new phenomenon. It should be the effort of every one of us, especially Members

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

of Parliament to find out ways and means to see how best these educated people could be better employed. Instead they are creating this kind of atmosphere and a feeling in the minds of impressionable young men of disappointment and disenchantment in the present day Government and its policies and programmes and that is certainly another contributory factor in my opinion which is spreading this cult of hatered.

It is very difficult just now to say whether the event at Samastipur and later at Allahabad and recently in Delhi, here, are sporadic or a link-up or a political conspiracy or the influence of agencies either outside or inside. This is a matter which investigation alone can reveal and I do not want to hazard at this stage any guess or make any complaint against any particular individual or individuals. Therefore, I do not like to go into the merits of the other portions of the speech of Mr. Guha where he has tried to say that J. P. is a gift of God. I have no quarrel with him. The matter of praise is his own concern.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is the concern of the people. That is why millions and millions of people are hearing him.

SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY: Mr. Guha must be modest enough to feel that he does not represent millions and millions of people. The point I wish to make is that in fact it is not as if in a democracy there is no scope for demonstration, there is no scope for criticism of the policies and programmes of Government or the actions of Government. Certainly there is ample scope and it should be done, we want it to be done, but by taking it to a realm of pure imagination and then casting all manner of doubts about the functioning of the system, I think they are in a way destroying the very foundations of our system here, the system of democracy that is prevailing here.

My submission is this that this is the result of increasing recourse to extra-Parliamentary methods and mass agitations with violence. One may profess nonviolence, peaceful methods and all that, many have said so before and many say so even now, but it is obvious to anyone, even to a man in the street that these things certainly lead to violence which is undesirable and that it should be condemned by every section of the House if they believe in democracy. (*Interruptions*).

For instance, if any accident or anything happens on the road, immediately, and sometimes even before the accident has happened probably, some stories are invented to say that so and so is responsible. Some things have been said about Ramanathan's case, but it has now been investigated and the culprit and the driver have been found out. In the case of Mr Chopra who unfortunately met with an accident, in a very accidental way I should say, also it has been said that this was done by design, by calculation etc. What does this mean? After all, people in this country die either on the roads or elsewhere, but if some unfortunate accident happens and immediately you connect it with some political motive and invent a story and put it across and then try to divert people's attention and mislead the people....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The Home Minister referred to the accident which led to the death of the Customs Commissioner, Mr. Chopra. Has the investigation been completed?

SHRI K. BRAHAMANANDA REDDY: Not yet.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Then how can you say it was an accident?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Ramanathan's case has been in-

vestigated and it is in the final stages, where on account of a broken piece of the wind-screen the matter came to light. Mr. Chopra's case is being investigated. Why not wait till the result of the investigation is known? Within a few hours after an offence is committed, you come out with some story which wil give a different impression to the public. The humble request I want to make to hon. Members is that in matters where a crime is involved, allow some time and wait till the investigations are completed. Something has been said about hand-grenades.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) : कील निकाल कर कागज में लपेटी गई थी—ये इस बात को कबूल करते है, उस के बाद भी कहते है कि सीरियस बम था।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Live handgrenades were thrown, but providentially the fuse of the detonator did not ignite. It was a providential escape.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : आप ने जूडीशियरी को टेरोराइज करने के लिए ऐसा किया है—यह हम लोगो का आप पर चार्ज है।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Some conclusions were attempted to be drawn from the fact that two detonators were thrown and none of them exploded; therefore, they were planted there.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : मीसा को कन्टीन्यु कराने के लिए, जूडीशियरी को टेरोराइज करने के लिए इन लोगों ने ऐसा किया है।

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I am not very much surprised at the sudden ejaculations of my friend Shri Janeswar Mishra.

AN HON. MEMBER: Ajnaneswar.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I do not want to say that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ejaculations too!

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: So far as Samastipur incident is concerned, it was a difficult job. The CBI have undertaken a very difficult task. I hope they are in the final stages of their investigation and probably they will take further steps to put the matter before a court of law. Even about this attack on the Chief Justice, police have got some useful clues and they are working on them. I hope ere long it will be possible for the police to book the real culprit.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: After how many incidents?

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: I welcome your rumour, but there is a place for it So far as the constable is concerned, it is the constable on duty who has been suspended, not an old man who was brought and suspended.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: A man who was not on duty has been suspended.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: If all of us want this cult of hatred or atmosphere of hatred not to spread in this country leading to sporadic violence or conspiracies, it should be our effort to create more confidence in the functioning of our system and in the fact that we will be able to deliver the goods through this system.

16.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE PRESS COUNCIL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 1974 AND PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL —*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We resume discussion on the Statutory Resolution of Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya to disapprove the Press Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance and the Bill of Shri Gujral. Dr. Pandeya is to continue his speech.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर). उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सरकार इस बात की आदी हो गई है कि छोटे से छोटे मामले को ले कर भी अध्यादेश का उपयोग किया जाय। प्रैस परिषद् के मामले में भी सरकार द्वारा यही भूमिका निभाई गई है। यह कोई पहला अवसर नही था जब कि सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश के जरिए इस की अवधि बढ़ाने की बात कही गई हो।

16 31 hrs

(SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*)

इसके पहले भी 1973 म, उस के बाद फिर 1974 में और अब तीसरी बार अध्यादेश के जरिए प्रैस परिषद् की अवधि बढाने की बात ले कर सरकार यहा पर आई है। इस बार भी वही कारण दिये गये है जो कि पहली बार और दूसरी बार दिये गये। इस बार भी वही कारण सरकार की तरफ से दिये गये। कोई नई बात नहीं कहा गई। अध्यादेश का इस प्रकार का दुरुपयोग आप बन्द करे। इस के जरिए जो काम चलाने की प्रवृत्ति बढती जा रही है यह ठीक नही है, इस को रोका जाना चाहिए। पहली बार 1973 में यहा पर इस प्रकार का अध्यादेश लाया गया था तब भी यह बात कही गई थी कि हम से इस परिषद के ठीक से गठन के लिए या इस का किस प्रकार का उपयुक्त यत्र हो, इस की खोज के लिए अवधि बढाना चाहते है और दूसरी बार भी यही कहा गया

"ऐसे यत्र के स्थापित किये जाने तक प्रेस परिषद के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यो की पदावधि जो 30 सितम्बर, 1973 को समाप्त हो रही थी, 30 जून, 1974 तक बढाने के लिए पिछले वर्ष प्रेस परिषद अधिनियम का सशोधन किया गया था"। दुबारा भी वही बात की गई और इस अवधि को 28 जून, 1974 के अध्यादेश द्वारा 31 दिसम्बर 1974 तक बढ़ाया गया था। इस के बाद फिर से जब कि सत्र का अंतिम दिन था लोक सभा मे तो सरकार विधेयक प्रस्तुत नही कर सकी लेकिन राज्य सभा मे विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किय और वह भी अंतिम दिन। सरकार इस बात को जानती थी कि 31 दिसम्बर तक यह काम नही हो सकता तो उस की अवधि बढ़ाने मे सबधित बिल पहले ही पास करा लेती। परन्तु ऐसा न कर के 27 दिसम्बर को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा एक अध्यादेश जारी किया गया जो इस बात का परिचायक है कि सरकार ससद की अवहेलना करना चाहती है यह उस की प्रवृति हो गई है।

16 31 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair*]

जैसा सरकार ने स्वय अपने उद्देश्यो और कारणो मे कहा है कि 'ससद के सदस्यो की प्रैस परिषद् से सम्बन्धित सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश के अनुसरण मे 1970 मे प्रस परिषद अधिनियम 1965 का सशोधन किया गया था।" और एक प्रक्रिया तय की गई थी कि लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष राज्य सभा के अध्यक्ष और भारत के मख्य न्यायाधीश इस तत्र का गठन करेग और उन्होने गठन भी किया। उस पर कुछ आलोचना और प्रत्यालोचना हुई इस लिए सरकार को फिर से नई प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करने के लिये यहा पर आना पडा। मैं नही समझता इतने बड़े वरिष्ठ पदाधिकारियो पर आलोचना करने का किसी ने प्रयास किया हो। लेकिन जहा तक मेरी जानकारी है किसी एक प्रैस से सबधित यूनियन के कुछ लोगो को लिया गया और दूसरो को नही लिया गया, इस के कारण कुछ मतभेद सामने आये। लेकिन यह नही कहा जा सकता कि किसी दुर्भावन वश किसी एक व्यक्ति को लिया गया और किसी दूसरे को नही लिया गया।

जैसा कि प्रैस काउन्सिल एक्ट की धारा (3) मे कहा गया है

"Thirteen shall be nominated by the Nominating Comittee from among the working journalists o

whom six shall be editors of the papers an dremaining seven shall be working journalists other than editors;"

उस समय आई० एफ० डबलू० ज० के प्रतिनिधियों को बलाया गया नाम देने के लिए लेकिन वह आये नहीं । एन० यू० ज० को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल गया जिस के कारण कुछ विवाद खड़े हुए । लेकिन यह नही कहा जा सकता कि परिषद् ठीक से काम नही कर रही है या परिषद की बातों को ले कर उस के गठन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर के कुछ चर्चा उठायी जाय । इस प्रकार के विवाद ठीक नही हैं । अब मैं कुछ दूसरी बातें उठाना चाहता हूं । जैसा कि प्रस परिषद् के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में बताया गया था :

"The purpose of preserving the freedom of the press and of maintaining and improving the standards of newspapers in India."

लेकिन जहां तक सरकार की नीति का सवाल है सरकार न तो प्रेस की स्वाधीनता के पक्ष में है और न उसके विकास के लिए कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है जिस से प्रेस स्वाधीन हो कर अपना काम करे । कुछ प्रकरण भी एसे सामने आये जब यहा पर बिहार के 'सर्च लाइट' और 'प्रदीप' अखबारो के मामले उठाये गये कि किस प्रकार बिहार सरकार ने उन दोनो को विज्ञापन देने बन्द कर दिये । किस प्रकार हमला हुआ, कार्यालय जलाया, किस प्रकार पंजाब के दो अखबार, जिन में से एक का नाम 'पंजाब केसरी" है उस की बिजली काट देने का काम किया । किस प्रकार हरियाणा सरकार कहती है कि हम प्रेस परिषद के अधिकार क्षेत्र को मानते ही नही । We do not recognise the Press Council even. यदि आप चाहते है कि लोकतंत्र के अन्दर प्रेस स्वाधीनता का कोई महत्व है या जो बर्किन्ग जनलिस्ट्स हैं उन का कोई महत्व है या प्रेस देश के अन्दर अपनी भूमिका निभा सके, तो सरकार का नियंत्रण समाप्त होना चाहिये । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ वर्गीज के प्रकरण में नही जाना चाहता क्यों कि मामला न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है इंटरनेशनल प्रेस इंस्टीटयूट ने जो कहा है वह मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं :

"The dismissal of the Editor of the Hindustan Times, Mr B. G. Verghese seems to have been forced on the owners by direct pressure from the Government."

यह मैं नहीं कह रहा यह इटरनेशनल प्रेस इंस्टीट्यूट की ओर से कहा गया है इस प्रकार का दबाव आया और इसलिये एसा काम करना पडा । इसी प्रकार किसी पेपर का कोटा बढा देना, किसी का घटा देना यह बात भी बराबर हमारे सामने आ रही है । विज्ञापनों के मामले में पिछले दिनो काफी चर्चा आयी कि किसी एक अखबार मे विज्ञापन देना और किसी को बन्द कर देना । यह काम सरकार का ठीक नही कहा जा सकता ।

इस प्रेस परिषद् ने बहुत अच्छे काम भी किए हैं । लेकिन अगर प्रेस परिषद् को ठीक ढग से और काम करने दिया जाता तो अच्छा होता । लेकिन आज सरकार उस को स्वायतता नहीं देती है, और इसी कारण उस के काम करने में कठिनाई पैदा हो रही है । उसकी शक्तियां क्या हैं ? उस के अधिकार में क्या है हरियाणा की सरकार ने उसकी बात नहीं मानी उसे चुप होना पड़ा । आखिर आपने क्या किया ? आप ने एक सलाहकार समिति का निर्माण किया संसद सदस्यो की और वह कोई तंत्र खोजेंगे । उस की अवधि एक बार फ़िर बढ़ायी और अब फ़िर उस की अवधि बढाने जा रहे है अध्यादेश के द्वारा । प्रेस परिषद् द्वितीय संशोधन विधेयक, 1974 जो 21 दिसम्बर, 1974 को राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था प्रेस परिषद के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष एवं सदस्यों का कार्यकाल 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 तक बढ़ाने का विचार था जब आप को मालूम था पहले ही कि

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

इस कमेटी का और समय लगेगा जब आप ने 6 महीने की अवधि बढ़ायी थी और पता था कि अपनी सिफ़ारिशों को देने मे इस समिति को और समय लगेगा तो आप को उसी समय ज्यादा अवधि बढानी चाहिये थी। लेकिन उस समय ज्यादा अवधि नही बढायी और अब प्रस्ताव ले कर आये हैं अवधि बढ़ाने का। इससे स्पष्ट है कि प्रस परिषद् के फक्शन मे किसी न किसी प्रकार से बाधा डालने की कोशिश कर रहे है। प्रेस की मान्यता कि प्रति कितनी उदासीनता से विचार किया जाता है यह बडा विचारणीय प्रश्न है। वर्किंग जनलिस्टो के वज बोर्ड के बारे मे 'नव भारत डाइम्स" मे यह निकला है :

> "प्रस्तावित वेतन बोर्ड मे नेशनल यूनियन आफ जनलिस्ट को प्रतिनिधित्व न देने के लिये दोनो सदनो म दोनो पक्षो के सदस्यो ने सरकार की कडी आलोचना की और सरकार ने इस कदम को उक्त यूनियन के साथ अन्याय बताया।"

यह 19 माच 1975 क अखबार मे छपा है। एन० यू० ज० के प्रतिनिध को न लेने का कौनसा कारण है। उसे प्रस परिषद् की मान्यता है। एक यूनियन को तो मान्यता देना और दूसरी को मान्यता नही देना यह ठीक नही है। इस प्रकार स्वतत्रतापूवक जो विचारो की अभिव्यक्ति हो सकती है उस को आप अवसर नही देना चाहते। यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि आप निष्पक्ष नही है। अपना अधिकार हर जगह बनाये रखना चाहते है।

मत्री महोदय ने जैसा कहा, मैं वर्गीस प्रकरण के बारे मे नही कहना चाहता लेकिन सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है सरकार का किस प्रकार मे अप्रत्यक्ष हाथ है उस से यह साबित होता है कि मैनेजमेंट के ऊपर किस प्रकार से आप दबाव ला सकते हैं। समाचार-पत्रो मे जो पढ़ने मे आया, बिड़ला ने जो पत्र लिखा है उससे ध्वनि निकलती है कि कुछ मिनिस्टरो का भी इस के अन्दर हाथ है या किसी न किसी मिनिस्टर का उसमें अप्रत्यक्ष हाथ रहा है। यह अप्रत्यक्ष दबाव पड़ा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि वह कौन लोग हैं? आज हमारे पत्रो की स्वाधीनता की क्या स्थिति है? प्रेस परिषद पत्रकारो के लिये लाभप्रद सिद्ध हो किस प्रकार उन के हितो का सरक्षण करे यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। मैं समझता हू उस मे बहुत सारी कमिया हैं और सरकार को आगे आ कर प्रेस परिषद् को एसा अवसर देना चाहिये जिस से यह ज्यादा सहायक सिद्ध हो सके। इस हेतु सरकार को प्रेस परिषद् को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने हेतु प्रभावी पग ऊठाने चाहिये।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप से कहा कि सरकार ने कुछ ऐसी अपनी पद्धति बना रखी है कि सरकार के पक्ष के जो पत्र है, उन को तो सरकार विज्ञापन देती है लेकिन जो पत्र सरकार की भाषा बोलना नही जानते या सरकार की कुछ आलोचना करते है, उन का विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर देती है। एसा कई स्टेटो मे देखा गया है। 'स्वदेश' मध्य प्रदश का अखबार है। उस ने सरकार के विरोध मे कुछ लिखा तो उसे विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया अगर आर्गेनाइजर ने कुछ लिखा तो उस पत्र का सर्कूलेशन बन्द कर दिया। 'मदरलैण्ड' कुछ लिखता है, तो उस को विज्ञापन नही दिया और "पजाब केसरी कुछ लिखता है तो उसे विज्ञापन देना बन्द कर दिया। या फिर अखबारी कागज बद करके अखबार निकालना बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

मै मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहूगा कि यद्यपि वह इस विषय से सुसगत हैं किन्तु विधेयक की परिधि मे नही है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि हिन्दी के विज्ञापनो पर आप कितना खर्च करते हैं और अग्रजी के विज्ञापनो पर आप कितना खर्च करते है। यह इस विषय से सुसंगत है क्योकि यह पत्रो से सम्बन्धित है और इसलिए मैं माननीय मत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूगा कि क्या वे यह बताने का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि दोनों पर कितना खर्च है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं कि 20 ऐसे बड़े ग्रुप हैं जो सारे न्यूजप्रिंट्स का लगभग 60 प्रतिशत ले जाते हैं और बाकी जो छोटे छोटे पत्र हैं उन को इधर उधर से न्यूजप्रिंट लेना पड़ता है और ये बड़े मालिक ब्लैक में उस न्यूजप्रिंट को बेचते हैं। इस तरह से इस प्रकार के समाचार पत्र हैं जिन को काफ़ी न्यूजप्रिंट मिल जाता है और दूसरी तरफ़ छोट समाचार पत्रों को न्यूजप्रिंट नहीं मिलता है। इस प्रकार से न्यूजप्रिंट का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है और छोट पत्र साप्ताहिक या क्षेत्रीय समाचार पत्र अखबारी कागज के अभाव में भारी सकट में है।

एक बात और मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कुछ प्रेस परिषद् के बारे में चला हुआ है और अभी यह जो अवधि बढ़ाई जा रही है, इस अवधि के अन्दर वह अपना कार्य समाप्त करें और अपनी रिपोर्ट दें और रिपोर्ट के बाद जो तंत्र बनाने जा रहे है, वह ऐसा तंत्र हो, जिस से पत्रों की स्वाधीनता बनी रहे और ठीक ढंग से जो जनता की आवाज बुलन्द करते हैं उन की आवाज को दबाया न जाये और उन के ऊपर सेंसर लगा कर उन की आवाज को दबाने का प्रयत्न न किया जाए।

प्रस के बारे मे प्रस परिषद् की जो सिफारिशें हैं या प्रेस परिषद् को जिस प्रकार से फक्शन करना चाहिए, उस के बारे मे मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवदन करना चाहूंगा कि यहां पर प्रेस के बारे मे दो तीन बार चर्चा हुई है और क्योंकि इस विधेयक का दायरा बहुत छोटा है, इसलिए मै लम्बे विवाद में नही जाना चाहता लेकिन मै पुन: इतना निवेदन करूंगा कि आप जो अध्यादेश के जरिये अवधि को बढ़ाने की बात करते है, यह ठीक नही है। सन् 1968 में संसद् सदस्यो की जो सलाहकार समिति बनी थी और उस ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट 1968 में दी थी, उस के अनुसार आप ने कार्यवाही भी की थी और जैसा कि मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया है कि इस प्रेस परिषद् का जैसा कार्य होना चाहिए, वकिंग जर्नलिस्टों के साथ न्याय हो रहा है या नहीं, एडिटर्स ठीक काम कर रहे हैं, मैनेजमेंट किस प्रकार से काम कर रहा है, इस बारे में जो ध्यान देना चाहिए वह सरकार का अपना दायित्व है और उस पर उस को ध्यान देना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उस प्रकार से ध्यान नही दे रही है। सरकार केवल यह देखती है कि कौन से पत्र उसकी भाषा बोलने है और कौन से नहीं? इसी का यह कारण है कि पत्रों के बारे में तरह तरह की बातें चली हुई हैं और सर कार के पक्ष के जो पत्र है, व ज्यादा लाभान्वित नही हो रहे है और सरकार के विपक्ष के जो अखबार है या सरकार की जो आलोचना करते है, उन पत्रों को बडी परेशानी उठानी पडती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे सरकार की भाषा पत्र न बोल रहे हों लेकिन अगर वे किसी प्रकार से देश के अन्दर जनता की भावना को ले कर चलते हों, तो सरकार को उस आलोचना को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। आज सरकार रेडियो के जरिए से अपनी भाषा को बुलवाती है, जैसा चाहे प्रचार करती है। अभी जो काड इलाहाबाद मे हुआ, वह सरकारी भाषा में बोला गया लेकिन जो विपक्षवाले बात करते है या जो विपक्ष के सदस्य यहा पर बातें रखते या बोलते है, उन का प्रचार नही होता है। यह सरकार चाहे वह प्रेस हो, चाहे वह रेडियो हो या दूसरे माध्यम हो, सारे तंत्र अपने प्रचार के लिए प्रयोग में लाना चाहती है जैसा कि प्रेस परिषद् के बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि प्रारम्भ मे यह कहा गया था :

"To build up a code of conduct for newspapers, news agencies and journalists in accordance with their high professional standards.

To ensure on the point of newspapers, news agencies and journal-

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

ists the maintenance of a high standard of public taste".

इस के बारे मे आप ने कब कब ध्यान दिया, कब कब आपने इस के बारे में विचार किया कि आखिर जनता का कुछ रूचि होता है जनता की कुछ माग होती है, जैसे कि आकाशवाणी के बारे मे माग थी कि उसको कार्पोरेशन में बदल दिया जाए, उस को निगम में आप बदलिये, लेकिन आप उस पर विचार नहीं कर रहे है, आप उस के लिए चिंतित नही हैं आप उस को इसलिए नही करते है क्योंकि अप्रत्यक्ष रूप मे उस पर आप कब्ज किये हुए है और अगर आप उस को कार्पोरेशन मे बदल देंगे, तो आप का कब्जा चला जाएगा और वह जनता की भाषा बोलने लगेगा । रेडियो को जनवाणी बनाइये, सरकारी भाषण का यंत्र न बनाईये ।

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार का यह दायित्व है कि जो भी रास्ते इस्तेमाल हो सकते है पत्रों के जरिए, आकाशवाणी के जरिए और भी जो प्रचार माध्यम है उन के जरिए, हमारे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार के उत्तरदायित्व की भावना का प्रादुर्भाव करें, पैदा करें जिस के कारण देश की जनता के अन्दर देश के प्रति एक निष्ठा पैदा हो और एक उच्चस्तरीय कल्पना देश के अन्दर हो, देश को आगे बढाने की दिशा में, उन के अन्दर किस प्रकार साहस और प्रेरणा पैदा हो, लेकिन सरकार इस दिशा मे कोई प्रयत्न नहीं कर रही है । सरकार इस दिशा को भूल चुकी है और विपक्ष को भला बुरा कह कर आगे बढ़ना चाहती है ।

जैसा कि मैंने प्रारम्भ में कहा था कि इस प्रेस परिषद् वाले मामले को पहली बार नही बल्कि तीसरी बार सरकार अध्यादेश के द्वारा सामने लाई है और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार अध्यादेश लाने का कोई प्रयत्न आगे न करे और इस प्रकार का यदि प्रयत्न किया जाता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह जनतंत्र के हित में नहीं होगा । यह कदम जनतंत्र को ज्यादा मजबूत करने वाला नहीं कहा जा सकता । प्रेस परिषद् के बारे में जो अध्यादेश निकला था 25-7-74 को, तो उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था ।

"The present composition of the nominating Commitee was adopted at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee of M.Ps on the Press Council. It was, therefore, decided to consult Members of Parliament representing different shades of opinion in order to arrive at a consensus on the machinery that should be set up for the nomination of Chairman and Members of the Press Council before action is taken to amend the Act."

मै पुन कुछ बाते दोहराना चाहता हू । मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज की नियुक्ति इस के अन्दर हो, लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष और राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन इस मे हों और फिर भी आलोचना हो । मैं माननीय ससद् सदस्यों का अत्यन्त आदर करता हू लेकिन क्या माननीय सदस्य भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को ठीक नही समझते है । यदि आप आलोचना से डर गये हो तो मैं समझता हू कि अगर ससद् सदस्यों की जो समिति आपने बनाई है, वह जो तय सोचेगी, उस की भी आलोचना हो सकती है और यदि फंक्शनिंग मे कही खामियां है, तो उस को ठीक करना चाहिए । आप ने समिति बनाई है और यदि समिति असमर्थ है, तो उस के कारण होंगे । उन कारणो को आप यहां नही लाए । अगर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यो की समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट नही दे सकी है, तो जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सरकार जानबूझ कर विलम्ब करवा रही है । समिति की कई मीटिंगे बुलाई हैं या बैठकें बुलाई हैं, तो रिपोर्ट को फाइनेलाइज करना चाहिए था । उस

को फाइनेलाइज क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है और इस में क्या कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस अवधि को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न न करें और जो बातें मैंने उठाई हैं उन का जवाब दें। प्रेस परिषद् एक स्वतन्त्र संस्था बन कर देश के पत्रकारिता जगत में उस के हितों का सम्पादन करे। प्रेस परिषद् जनता की भावना की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो और उस की रक्षा करने के लिए अपने को किसी के हाथ का खिलौना न बनने दे। वह स्वतन्त्र रूप से काम करे सरकार का पत्रों के ऊपर किसी तरह का दबाव न रहे और निर्भीकता के साथ पत्र अपनी भाषा में बोले और जन भावना का उच्चारण करने से समर्थ हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैंने जो निरूनमोदन का प्रस्ताव रखा है, उस को पेश करता हूं और माननेय सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि भी वे इसका समर्थन करने की कृपा करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: [illegible] moved:

"This House disapproves of the Press Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 27th December, 1974."

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): Sir, my hon. friend has delivered a very able and learned address but with a wrong promise because he has not bothered to understand as to why we had been forced to issue an ordinance; we were trying to introduce a Bill in the last session and we were hoping that the work would be completed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may kindly move the Motion for consideration first. Both these may be discussed together. After that discussion you can reply.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I beg to move*.

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965 as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is better if the Minister replies to the mover of the Statutory Resolution, that is Dr Pandeya, as to what are the intentions of the Government This particular amendment has been hanging for a long time Nobody knows whether it will be passed at all in this session Because this kind of doubt arises from the way in which the Government is dealing with these matters. Government is not at all very serious to bring up this amendment and to form a regular democratic Press Council independent of any pressure of the press barons or of the Governmental machinery. They speak of election only so far as it suits them. They will not allow election to be free and fair if they consider their candidate will not be elected in the election. This is what happened in 1972 in West Bengal. That is why there was rigging. There is a chance of the same practices being practised in the States, which are under President's rule The Press is the media through which the public opinion is focussed. For a long time the Government has been talking and talking of de-linking the press from the grip of the monopoly houses and so on. But what really happens? It is the Government which is building up these monopolists. Just as the Mover of the Resolution pointed out, it has been pointed out in this House several times, how the Government is using the radio media to propagate the opinion of the Government The opinion of opposition parties or any

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

democratic opinion of the people do not get any place in any radio broadcasts.

So, I am doubtful whether Government is at all true to its own profession that it wants to protect the freedom of presses. What do they mean by the Freedom of the Press? In this House it has been discussed and our party representatives referred to the happenings in Jamshedpur. An offensive was taken against the Gujarat Journalist by the Government through the police. And, recently, in West Bengal, I have seen and Government also knows it because it was mentioned in this House, that a weekly published a statement given by a Congress Minister in the Assembly. That is, Bangladesh had published a statement by the Minister Shri Sunit Chattoraj who is no longer a Minister because, as per Wanchoo Commission's report and as dictated by Shri S. Ray, Chief Minister of West Bengal, he had to resign from the ministry. And, on the floor of the House, he brought very serious charges against the Chief Minister which, to our opinion, may not be fully true. But there are some truths in it. On the very day, the Chief Minister took strong exception to it. The stormtroopers of Congress party in power attacked the press, ransacked it. The owner of the press was assualted by these stormtroopers; *Darpana Patrika* is also a weekly paper. Frontier has also focussed the grievances of the ordinary people. Because that does not suit the Government and so they were also attacked. This way, in every State, this thing is going on. He mentioned just now about the Searchlight paper. Everybody knows that story. What was their fault? You may hold any opinion; the press must have a freedom to express its views. It is the people who are to judge what is right or what is wrong. Government is not to do that. But, that *Searchlight* was attacked; the press was burnt. Everybody knows by whom and why? Uptill now, it is still to be investigated by the Home Ministry who is the culprit. It is strange. The same thing is taking place in West Bengal also; there is no freedom of press. It is the practice of this Government that so long as it praises Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government, it is alright. As soon as it goes against them or propagates for the true principles of democratic life and what measures should be adopted by Government to really curb the monopoly of the landlords and to fight against the price rise etc., then those presses would be attacked and they will be put to all kinds of troubles. There are other ways of curbing the freedom of the press. The newsprint is under their control. They have said here that to the maximum upto one lakh publications, they will get the news print quota. But, may I ask the Minister as to whether the Govt. knows the actual publication of certain big papers and what quota they actually get from Government? I know that in some cases to the extent of four lakhs daily publications, they are getting the newsprint. You are controlling the press through distribution of newsprint quota and through giving advertisements to the papers also, you are purchasing almost all the papers.

17.00 hrs.

These papers seldom dare to bring forward the anti people actions of the Government. As soon as they do it they will be denied the advertisements and the newsprint. Those editors who will exercise their conscience and try to focus the grievances of the people and try to divulge the truth, the owners of those papers will be pressurised by the Government to see that those editors are chucked off from their editorship. It has taken place in West Bengal. No less a person than Shri Vivekananda Mukhopadhya had to leave a Congress paper now owned by the West Bengal Government, namely, *Basumati Patrika*, because he could not express his opinion

in the paper. Everybody knows about Mr. Verghese's case. Although it is a *sub judice* matter still I would say that it smacks of evil and pressurising tactics of the Government so far freedom of Press is concerned. They adopt all possible means to control the Press, radio and other mass meda.

The formation of Press Council could not be completed through three persons of very high position like Mr. Speaker, Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice of Supreme Court. They were to nominate them. Then a Committee was formed consisting of Members of both the Houses but it is still sagging in the air. I do not know when the work of that Committee will get completed. The Minister himself does not know because today he is a Minister and tomorrow he may not be there. If he chooses to say something straightforward he may lose his job. So, even Mr. Gujral does not know the fate of this Press Council.

Sir, the rule of Ordinances has become a regular feature of this Government. Even in the matter of formation of a Press Council they had to come forward with an Ordinance. This is a matter of shame on the part of Government.

I say that the Pess Council must be an organ through which not only the business circles or big industrialist are able to focus their viewpoint and for which learned persons like retired judges and big professors have to be placed in the Press Council but my suggestion is that all sections of the Press, namely, working journalists and small newspapers should be represented there. Today I saw a list of persons who have been given the charge of advising the Government for the distribution of newsprint. One does not find the name of any person representing a district level paper. Only names of persons controlling big papers in the cities are there.

In the districts and sub divisional towns, so many newspapers are published, but, they are not getting any encouragement from this Government although they speak of it. Therefore, my point is that journalists should be taken in, the representatives of press workers should be taken in, the small papers and the district papers should also be given representations and all corruption in regard to distribution of newsprint, giving advertisements and pressurising tactics of big press must be stopped and unless you do it, there is no meaning in setting up this Council. It will be a mere hoax. Nothing more than that. In the end, I again express my doubts whether the Government is sincere in this matter or not. The Minister must convince the House as to when and in what way they are going to form the Press Council.

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल (खेड) : सभापति महोदय, डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा है मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय गुजराल साहब ने जो बिल पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। पांडेजी और श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाये हैं, उनका उत्तर मैं देना जानता हूं, तो भी इसका उत्तर मैं मंत्री महोदय पर सौंप देता हूं और मैं बिल के बारे में चन्द शब्दों में अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

It is a very simple Bill. It is only trying to extend....

सभापति महोदय : आप तो हिन्दी में बोल रहे थे ?

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल : श्री पाडे हिंदी में बोल रहे थे इसलिए मैंने उनका जवाब हिन्दी में दिया।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे लगा कि शुरू में आप हिन्दी में बोलना चाहते हैं। इतना अच्छा आप हिन्दी मे बोलते है, हिन्दी में बोलिये।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल : मैं हिन्दी में बोल सकता हूं ।

It is only trying to extend the time limit of the Press Council, to the end of this year. We can call it a routine Bill. But, some of the Members might be interested in going through the various aspects of the Indian Press in this country. Sir, as you know, a Parliamentary Committee has been formed, consisting of Members from both the Houses, and it has been working on drafting a Bill for constituting the new Press Council. It would not be proper for me to go into the merits or demerits of the proposed Bill because I happen to be a Member of that Committee. But, Sir, I would like to comment on the functioning and constitution of the Press Council. Now...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): As a member, he should not speak.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I am not criticising. The House must know how does the Press Council function, whether it is useful and whether it is beneficial or not, because, adverse comments have been offered by both the Members on the Press Council. Therefore, I must speak on that. This Press Council was created or constituted by drafting a Bill in 1965. It means nine years have passed. If you want to make an assessment of the working ed by drafting a Bill in 1965. It means not be out of place. It would not be doing any injustice to the Press Council. Sir, the main aim and object of the Press Council is to preserve the freedom of the Press. The second aim is to maintain and to improve the standards of the Indian journals and the journalists. This Press Council came into existence on the recommendation of the Press Commission. The Press Commission had recommended that in this country, a Press Council is a necessity to maintain and to improve the standards of the Indian journals

There is a difference between our Press Council in India and the Press Council in other countries. Our Council is created by an Act of Parliament. A Bill was brought forward and we gave them the machinery, how the Council is to be constituted, what type of functions it is expected to discharge. Some members are under the wrong impression that Government has got direct control or direct link with the Press Council, which is not a fact. It is a statutory, autonomous, free body. It has nothing to do with the Government

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): Who nominees the Chairman of the Council?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: I am going to tell you everything.

During the last 9 years of its functioning, there may have been some acts of omission and commission on the part of the Council, but by and large, it has done its best to fulfil the objectives for which it was created No doubt, there are some shortcomings, because the Council was not armed with sufficient powers. Let us take the case of the Haryana Government. When a case came before the Council relating to that Government, the State Government said: 'We do not recognise the Press Council'. Now another important case is going on before the Press Council as well as before the Delhi High Court, that is, the case of Mr Verghese, Editor of *Hindustan Times* Here again, the proprietors of *Hindustan Times*, their counsel, has claimed or pleaded that the Press Council has no jurisdiction, that it cannot deal with the case of Mr. Verghese.

I am pointing out that these are the weaknesses because the Press Council is not sufficiently armed with powers.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): As a member of the Press Council, you are bound to defend it.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: A question was asked about who nominates the Chairman. The Bill itself contains a provision how the Council will be

constituted, who will be the nominating committee, who will be the members. There was a nominating committee consisting of the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The members were selected from different bodies, from proprietors, from working journalists, from the management and from other sources also.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are those other sources?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Commoners, representatives of laymen.

When criticism appeared in some newspapers about the nomination or selection of members, these three high dignitaries of the nominating Committee declined to serve as a nominating body and a crisis developed. So Government thought it fit to come again to Parliament for the constitution of a new Press Council. This could not be done during the stipulated time and so an ordinance had to be promulgated. I hope the Minister will find it possible to bring the new Bill during this session, and it will try to do away with the shortcoming which the present Press Council is facing.

Besides maintaining and improving the standard of journalism, the other function of the Council, which is very important, is that any citizen, newspaperman, editor, working journalist or a reader of a newspaper can bring to the notice of the Council or allege in the form of a complaint that such and such journal is not functioning according to journalistic standards, or such and such newspaper is printing obscene matter. Such cases came up to the Press Council and the Council was good enough to deal with them. There was no legal sanction; there was only moral sanction. Some journals which used to plead guilty were censured. The question is whether in future censure is an adequate corrective measure. When we say that the Press Council has to maintain and preserve journalistic standard or improve it, is it possible when monopolistic and restrictive trade practices exist in relation to jornalistic sphere and the Government do not propose to take steps immediately.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What is journalistic standard?

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request him to reserve his questions to the Minister?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: He is a great journalist.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Of 30 years standing. Journalist standard is difficult to define in one sentence. I shall tell you some examples.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can do it later, you can hold a seminar and educate him. Please complete your speech here.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. Loyalty to truth is the journalistic standard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik will have his chance.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: We would expect from the Government that the big Press should have been delinked and diffused long time back. Otherwise, journalistic standards are not going to improve. During the last six months or even one year, what is going on in the newspaper world? Newspapers should educate people, and create an informed public opinion to save democracy and have peace and non-violence in the country. During the last few months many big newspapers belonging to big monopoly houses are directly indulging in politics and creating such an atmosphere that sometimes we are made to think whether democracy is in peril? Speaking in a gathering of journalists on the freedom of the Press in India and in Asia, the President of the International Press Institute Mr. Meir said: "Political pressures by ruling parties in Asia were the biggest threat to the

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[Shri Anantrao Patil]

freedom of the Press. India, Malaysia and Indonesia and Phillippines until recently had a free Press but now the Governments in these countries had invaded the Free Press or demolished this freedom." This is totally incorrect. I say so not because I belong to that profession or I belong to the Ruling Party. With my experience of the last six years in the Press Council I say that I do not think there is any infringement of freedom of the Press by the State or by the Government. I have myself criticised and I have been criticising the Congress Government at the State and at the Centre and nobody has asked me: though you belong to the Congress Party, why do you criticise the Government?

This is what I call freedom of the Press, freedom of the editor. But freedom of the Press and freedom of the editor do not mean licence. These big newspapers and their proprietors, managements and Boards of Directors think that freedom of the Press means licence.

You take the *Indian Express* and their allied publications in Indian languages. They have started a crusade against the Government, against the ruling party. I do not want to go into a controversy about "Motherland" or other papers and what they are indulging in. But the first and foremost duty of the newspapers of this country at this juncture is not only to save freedom but to strengthen freedom and democracy and see that this country progresses.

How many newspapers in the metropolitan cities do take cognizance of the problems and the worries of the common man far away from the big cities? Recently a Fact-finding Committee has given its report. It has not been made available to Members of Parliament. It is a monumental document and I pay my compliments to the Members and Chairman of that Committee. In that Committee's Report it has been stated that the newspaper business creates or generates wealth and gets more profit than any other business. They have given examples. But I would like to know how many of these papers plough back their money or profit to improve the standard of their journals or journalism in India, whether their profits are ploughed back into the language newspapers so that their standard also improves. It has not been done. So, at this juncture what is required is this. Government has also admitted it and they were only waiting for this Committee's Report. The first thing which we have to do is to de-link the press from the big business houses. If we do not do that, I think all the recommendations of the various bodies like the Press Commission, the Diwakar Committee and this Fact-finding Committee will be of no use. If the present tendency continues, the big papers with their monopolistic tendencies and restrictive practices will never allow small and medium newspapers to grow.

The Press Commission had stated in their report that newspapers were meant to give news. But todays newspapers are meant to give advertisements. If you see the *Hindustan Times* or any other newspaper, you will find that 75 per cent of the space is consumed by advertisements and only 25 per cent by news. We are spending crores of dollars and other valuable foreign exchange for importing newsprint and all this is unnecessarily wasted for printing advertisements. So, this Fact-finding Committee has recommended that if the ratio of 60-40 cannot be maintained, at least a ratio of 50-50 should be maintained and that it should be made compulsory.

When the big newspapers get a revenue of Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crores, why should there not be a tax on advertisements? On the contrary our Finance Minister has levied a tax of one per cent on all production which includes newspapers also. Today taking the cost of production of newspapers, it is a battle for survival for

the small and medium newspapers and, therefore, I would urge upon the Minister to request the Finance Minister that this tax should not be levied on the small and medium newspapers.

Finally, the Press Council which will come into existence after the passing of the proposed Bill should be sufficiently armed with powers and we should not be satisfied merely with moral sanction. I have already said that I pay my compliments to the Chairman and members of the Press Council. They did their best. I hope the next Press Council's Chairman and members will also do their best.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, this particular Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha and the minister replied to some of the points raised there. When we talk of the freedom of the Press, we should try to define what should be the freedom. I am all for the freedom of the press, but freedom for what? If some of the press magnates whom we call vested interests or monopolists, to protect their own interests whether in the jute industry or textile industry or iron and steel or even the interests of the Government, utilise the press for that purpose, that particular freedom should be checked.

My hon. friend, Shri Anantrao Patil, is an outstanding journalist and I have great regard for him. But when a decision was almost tentatively taken to bring a Bill about future press ownership, is it not a fact that the Chairman of the Press Council, Justice Rajagopala Aiyangar, had a talk with Mr. K. K. Birla and wanted to advise him to convent the *Hindustan Times* and other papers into a trust to avoid diffusion of press ownership, so as to enable the Government to introduce this legislation? I want a satisfactory reply to this question. If it is true, he has done the greatest harm to our country and I don't feel that he should continue any more as Chairman of the Press Council.

As I said, I am all for the freedom of the press, but the manner in which certain news are twisted, distorted and magnified is a matter to be seen and understood. The case of the editor of *Hindustan Times*, Mr. George Vergese has been referred to many times that he has been victimised by Shri Birla and they say that Government had some hand in it. All newspapers have come out with editorials defending Mr. Verghese, as if to defend Mr. Verghese is to defend the freedom of the Press. Where was the freedom of the press gone, where were the champions of the freedom of the press, when Shri B. R. Vatts, one of the finest journalists, a correspondent of the PTI, was victimised by the PTI authorities? Not a word in support of his claims came except from those who were sincere journalists, who owe their allegiance only to journalism. All the trade unions stood by the side of Shri Vatts. But, as far as my information goes, Shri Verghese never tried to champion the cause of those working journalists who are really workers. So, I do not want to say anything about his case. Let him fight with the Government or the Birlas, as he likes.

Then I come to the horrible conditions of the working and non-working journalists in some of the newspapers. Recently when I was in Bangalore and I was addressing a press conference some of the journalists told me what they are getting at present. While every industrial employee in the country has got some interim relief, the journalists were denied even interim relief. Some of these journalists were getting 50 paise as mileage allowance for their rounds. I am surprised that this is the condition of the journalists even today when the newspapers are making fabulous profits.

Coming to the small newspapers, which are neither favoured by the Government nor by the big business houses, they are honestly trying to run their papers in a balanced way and not to satisfy somebody. But they find that they are unable to pay their journalists. There are instances where the

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

journalist do not get their salaries for months together. They carry on with some advances which they get. I would like to know what is the policy of Government regarding small newspapers.

Then I come to the conversion of PTI and Samachar Bharati into a public corporation. A solemn promise was made in this House, on the basis of the Press Commission Report which was published long ago, that PTI would be converted into a public corporation. What has happened to that promise? I say as the president of the PTI Employees' Union that this is our demand and that we shall continue to agitate as long as it is not converted into a public corporation.

The PTI has constructed a huge building in Parliament Street for which lakhs of rupees have been advanced by Government and financial institutions. I do not know what is the earning out of that building. When we talk of acceding to the demands of the workers, the General Manager comes with a weeping face and says that it is with the greatest difficulty that he is paying the wages of the employees and, perhaps, after his tenure is over they will not get even their wages. This is a sad commentary on the working of the PTI. Now the PTI is headed by whom? It is headed by the same business people, who are the directors of the PTI and UNI. I say that those directors should be removed and both PTI and UNI should be converted into public corporations.

Then, what has happened to the Bill on diffusion of ownership of the press? They were saying that they were awaiting the report of the Commission. The greatest tragedy in this country is that tired or retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Court are appointed as commissions, and they never submit their report, because submission of the report means unemployment for them. I would like to know from Shri Gujral whether he is really interested in breaking the monopoly in the press, or he is also going to succumb to the pressure of the big business houses.

I have come to know that the Press Council has given some patronage to the puppet organisation of the so-called journalists, the National Union of Journalists, that is the N.U.J. I do not know whether the N.U.J. really represent even 10 per cent of the journalists. In 1974, the verification was done in their case, under the Code, and the membership of the Federation of Journalists which is the only organisation of the working journalists who are bold, honest and men of integrity, out of 3,000 journalists, was 2,700 and odd. The membership of the N.U.J. was not verified because they did not cooperate with the verification.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): The hon. Member does not know that it was the Press Council which carried out the verification in regard to the membership of the N.U.J. and they gave recognition He does not know what he is talking about.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am speaking about the Labour Minister's statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE Now, we see the link. We understand the link with the Labour Minister

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not concerned with the *Link* or *Patriot* or *Motherland*.

I am talking about the Labour Minister's statement: The Labour Ministry conducted the verification for the purposes of granting representation to them in the Wage Board. When they claimed that they have got so many members, naturally, the usual way is to carry out verification under the Code of discipline which has been accepted by all journalists and the workers who come under the definition of "workers". The verification

was done and they could not secure even 200 members. They have big leaders, whether it is my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, one of the tallest men in the House. I do not know. But it is true that they could not secure even 200 members.

I would request Shri Gujral, if the Labour Minister did not succumb to the bullying and pressurising tactics of the N.U.J., not to fall a prey in the hands of the N.U.J. This is neither national nor union nor journalists. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister, Shri Gujral, to see that every opportunity is given to working journalists. How the word "news" came to be formed? North-east, west and south forms the word "news", That is how the word "news" was formed.

सभापति महोदय : समाचार का भी ऐसा ही कोई मतलब निकालिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : इसी लिए मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि प्रेस को आजादी जरूर होनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसी आजादी न हो जैसे देश में फुटपाथ पर कोई लेटा हुआ जाड़े में ठिठुर कर मर जाय और किसी की हिम्मत न हो कि पूछ ले—क्यों मर रहा है। ऐसी आजादी प्रेस की नही होनी चाहिए। वे जिस तरह से चाहे करें, लेकिन उन को देश के बनाने में मदद करनी पड़ेगी, सरकार की भ्रष्ट पालिसी को खत्म करने मे मदद करनी पड़ेगी। जबा अवाम की जरूरत की चीजो को हासिल कराने मे प्रेस अगर मदद न करे तो वैसी आजादी नही होनी चाहिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, प्रेस परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में अभी हम जो चर्चा कर रहे हैं इस का केन्द्र बिन्दु समाचार-पत्रों की स्वाधीनता, सरकार की नीति और राजनीति से उन के जो ताल्लुकात है, ये सारी बातें इस में आ रही हैं। मै इन में बहुत विस्तार में न जा कर, संक्षेप मे ही अपनी बातें कहना चाहूंगा। लेकिन इस के पहले एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा—दुनिया के कई हिस्सों मे मुझे भी जाने का मौका मिला, समाचार पत्रों को देखने और पढ़ने का मुझ भी मौका मिलता रहा है।

आज भारत के समाचार-पत्रों को जितनी स्वाधीनता मिली है उतनी शायद दुनिया के किसी कोने में पत्रों को नहीं मिली है। और कोई बात अगर कही जाय सम्भव है कि उस की कोई महमति हो सकती है, लेकिन जहां तक समाचार-पत्रों की नीतियों तथा स्वायतता के सम्बन्ध में बात आती है हम स्वयं देखते हैं कि जो समाचार-पत्र सदा सरकारी विज्ञापन के सहारे चलते हैं फिर भी सरकार को ही उन के द्वारा गालियां सुननी पड़ती है ऐसा दुनिया मे शायद ही कही होता हो।

अभी सरकार के सामने जो फैक्ट फ़ाइंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आयी है उस पर सरकार को अपने को केन्द्रित करना चाहिए और जो सिफारिशे दी है सदस्यों की कमेटी ने उन को लागू करने की और सरकार को कदम बढ़ाना चाहिए। दो, चार बाते ऐसी है जिन मे कोई विरोध हो सकता। खुद उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मे यह कहा गया कि "लोकतन्त्रीय व्यवस्था मे समाचार-पत्रों की बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है और जनसपर्क के इस माध्यम की क्षमता के विकास की दृष्टि से यह अनिवार्य है कि इस मे एकाधिकार न बढ़ने दिया जाय।" इसलिए जो सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति का उस को बन्द कर। एक एक पत्र ऐसे है कि जितना कागज हम अखबारी कोटे मे देते है उस का बहुत बड़ा प्रतिशत वे हजम कर जाते है और उन कागजों का दुरुपयोग भी होता है। ब्लैक मार्केट मे बिकता है, कुछ गाली देने में काम आता है और कुछ स्याही की पूर्ति में बेकार खर्च होता है। और उसी समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह कहा है कि जो विज्ञापन

[श्री शकर दयाल सिंह]

छापे जाते है और जो समाचार हैं उन का रेशियो होना चाहिए। माननीय पाटिल ने कहा कि 50, 50 प्रतिशत इन कामो के लिए निर्धारित होना चाहिए। मेरी राय मे यह अन्याय है। 60 प्रतिशत समाचारो के लिए होना चाहिए और 40 प्रतिशत विज्ञापनो के लिए। क्योकि सामान्य जनता पर इस का बहुत बडा भार पडता है। जितने भी अखबार हैं चाहे दैनिक हो, मासिक हो, या साप्ताहिक हो, उन सब के मूल्य एक साल मे दुगने हो गये हैं। जो कम आय वाली जनता है उन का भी सम्बन्ध अखबारो से उसी तरह है जैसे सुबह सुबह चाय के साथ हुआ करता है। तो इस भार को सरकार को देखना चाहिए और इसीलिए जो समिति बनायी थी मूल्य नियत्रण की सिफारिश ही उस का मुख्य उद्देश्य था और उसने कहा है कि

> "कराधान ब्याज और लाभाश अलग अलग करने के पूर्व जिन 115 दैनिक पत्रो की छानबीन की गई उन के मुनाफे का औसत 11 प्रतिशत 4 प्रतिशत था और पूजी के अनुपात मे यह लाभ 29 6 प्रतिशत था तथा 25 000 वर्ग सेंटीमीटर के समाचार-पत्र का मुनाफा 3.3 पैसा था।'

तो इन चीजो को अपने सामने रखना होगा। साथ ही उस सिफारिश मे यह भी कहा गया है :

> "सूचना तथा प्रसारण मत्रालय के अन्तर्गत एक ऐसा सगठन बनाया जाय जो उसे समाचार-पत्रो के मूल्य तथा विज्ञापन की दर के बारे मे सलाह दिया करे।"

अब मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुझाव सरकार को देना चाहूगा कि जो अलग अलग कमेटियां आपने बना दी हैं उन को केन्द्रित करे। प्रेस काउन्सिल आप की है तो फिर अखबारी कागज बाटने के लिए दूसरी अलग कमेटी और दूसरे कामो के लिए अलग कमेटी। इस का क्या औचित्य है? आप को सैन्ट्रलाइज करना चाहिए।

और सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि जो रिटायर्ड लोगो को आप चेयरमैन बना देते हैं यह नही होना चाहिए। क्योकि वह तो चाहते हैं कि उन की अवधि बढ़ती चली जाय। क्यो नही किसी पत्रकार को आप उस का चेयरमैन बनाते है? क्यो नही ऐसे व्यक्ति को बनाते है जो पाठक वर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करे? या किसी बौद्धिक वर्ग के प्रतिनिधि को क्यो नही आप चेयरमैन बनाते हैं?

मैं यह जानना चाहूगा कि प्रेस परिषद् से क्या क्या लाभ अभी तक हुए हैं? क्या कि हमे अभी तक इस बारे मे कुछ भी पता नही चल सका है केवल लीगल चीजो को छोड कर और कोई लाभ उस मे नही हुआ।

अभी जो भाषण दिये गये उन मे कहा गया कि सरकार द्वारा विज्ञापन बन्द कर दिये जाते है। बिहार सरकार ने जब "सर्च लाइट" और प्रदीप" का विज्ञापन बन्द किया था और प्रेस परिषद् ने जब उस के बारे मे निर्णय किया तो बिहार सरकार ने तत्काल उस को मान कर फिर से उसे विज्ञापन देना शुरू कर दिया।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हू कि भाषायी-पत्रो पर अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। अग्रेजी पत्रो को तो लाभ मिल जाता है लेकिन दूसरी भाषा के जो पत्र है जैसे तमिल के तेलगू के गुजराती के बगला के या हिन्दी के उन को उतना लाभ नही मिल पाता है। इसलिये भाषायी पत्रों को भी अनुपात से ज्यादा लाभ मिले इस की आप को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां जो न्यूज एजेन्सीज हैं उन को भी एक दृष्टि से देखें ताकि सब को बराबर लाभ मिले। अभी एक अखबार में समाचार आया कि इंडियन एयर लाइन्स ने 40 पत्रकारों को मुफ्त विमानों में यात्रा की सुविधा दी। मैं इस के खिलाफ हूं, आप 400 पत्रकारों को यह सुविधा दें। लेकिन केवल अंग्रेजी के पत्रकारों को यह सुविधा मिले और दूसरे भाषायी पत्रों के पत्रकारों को न मिले यह नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए जो दूसरी भाषायी न्यूज एजेन्सियां है जो कई भाषाओं के पत्र है उन को भी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए और प्रेस परिषद् को सब के साथ न्यायपूर्ण तरीके से चलना चाहिए जिस से छोटे पत्रों को और श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। और सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वह व्यावहारिक कदम इस सम्बन्ध में उठाये।

MR. CHAIRMEN: Now, before I call the next speaker, only two hours are allotted for this and we have already taken 1 hour 45 minutes. We must finish this Bill as also there is another Bill. Unless you want to sit late, I would request the remaining members not to take more than five minutes each.

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): It is only 1 hour and 15 minutes because we started at 4.30 p.m. It is not 1 hour 45 minutes that we have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the idea is that we have to finish it

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद): सभापति जी, ऐसे तो इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह बहुत ही छोटा है वर्तमान प्रेस काउन्सिल को थोड़ा सा और ज्यादा वक्त देना है। इतना ही मतलब है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध जिस तरह की चर्चायें चल रही हैं उन से ऐसा लग रहा है कि भारत की पत्रकारिता की आजादी को खतरा आ गया है। मुझे याद है कि जब रेडियो की चर्चा चल रही थी और श्री धारिया के बयान को तोडने की बात चल रही थी तो माननीय गुजराल ने कहा था कि जिस तरह बहुत से अखबारों के संवाद कार्यालय चलते है उसी तरह से रेडियो के भी चलते है। ऐसा लग रहा था कि समाचार-पत्रों के संवाद कार्यालय ठाक से नहीं चलते। जिस समय कश्मीर के समझौते के बारे में हम ने बात छेड़ी थी प्रधान मंत्री ने कि शेख अबदुल्ला ने महासभा के बारे में एक जगह बयान दिया है तो प्रधान मंत्री ने यही कहा था कि समाचार पत्र क्या छपते है इस पर हमें ज्यादा जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस से लगता है कि समाचार-पत्रों के बारे में क्या राय है। छोटे मियां छोटे मियां, बड़े मियां शुभानल्लाह। माननीय बरुआ साहब ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि आज के समाचार-पत्र विरोधियों के ज्यादा समाचार छापते हैं और हम से कम। और कलकत्ता में उन्होंने कहा कि हमने लाखों की मीटिंग में भाषण दिया, उस को नहीं छापा और जय प्रकाश जी के छोटे से प्रदर्शन को खूब बढ़ा चढ़ा कर छापा।

तो उस से इन लोगों की नियत का पता लगता है कि ये लोग इस समय क्या चाहते है और उस के बाद कहते है कि जम्हूरियत की हिफाजत के लिए हिंसा को रोकने के लिए समाचार पत्रों को बहुत आजादी नहीं दी जा सकती कि वे जो चाहे छापते चले जाए। तो लगता है कि ये लोग आज समाचारपत्रों की आजादी पर कहीं न कहीं कुठाराघात करना चाहते हैं और इसके मकसद में लिखा हुआ है कि जिन तीन लोगों की कमेटी पहले बनाई गई हैं जिन्होंने प्रेस कौंसिल के मेम्बर को एपाइण्ट किया है, चैयरमैन वगैरह को एपाइन्ट किया है और उस में स्पीकर थे राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन

[श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र]

और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस थे इन जैसे लोगो पर भी शक होता था कि उन्होने किस तरह से एपाइण्ट किया और लोगो ने अपनी राय जाहिर की कि जो नियुक्ति की गई वह बहुत अच्छी नही थी, लेकिन अगर सही कहा जाए तो स्पीकर को सत्तारूढ दल चुनता है और उपराष्ट्रपति सत्तारूढ दल की मर्जी पर ही चुना जाता है जिस का बहुमत रहता है और ताकत रहती है। इसलिए यह शक किया जा रहा था कि पत्रकारिता के लिए कहा कोई खतरा है। इस के लिए एतराज क्यो है जब इन लोगो ने कहा कि हम इससे हट रहे है और आज जो यह डर है तो यह रास्ता बनाने जा रहे हैं। उस से बाद मे शक नही रहेगा। हिन्दुस्तान मे विचारो की आजादी के लिए अगर एक तरफ सत्तारूढ दल का पक्ष है तो दूसरी तरफ विरोधी पक्ष भी है और तीसरी तरफ पत्रकारो का भी सगठन होगा और उस का भी पक्ष है। तो किसी तरह से प्रेस कौसिल को नियुक्त किया जाए इस के लिए बार-बार इन तीनो को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है और अगर नही दिया गया है तो जो कोई भी रिकमेडेशन आएगी और अगर पक्षपात होगा तो कोई भी उगली उठाएगा और फिर दो चार साल बाद आप कहेगे कि कोई उगली उठा रहा है और तब तक आप तानाशाह बन जाएगे और अगर आप कुर्सी पर बैठे रहेगे और इस देश की जनता ने आप को उखाडा नही तो फिर यह कहने लग जाएगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के समाचारपत्रो को भी 'प्रावदा' बना दिया जाए। इस बात का डर हो गया है सदर साहब।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : "प्रावदा" बन गया, तब तो खुशी की बात है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र . इन का कहना है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सारे अखबार 'प्रावदा' बन जाएये, तो इन को खुशी होगी। अगर दिल्ली की पार्लियामेंट को दिल्ली से उठा कर मास्को मे बैठाने लगें, तो इन को ज्यादा खुशी होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तब नही होगी।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र जिस तरह से समाचारपत्रो के साथ, जो इस प्रकार सरकार के खिलाफ खबरें छापा करते हैं, यह सरकार एडवरटाइजमेंट्स, विज्ञापन देने मे मन मानी और बेईमानी करती है, उस की शिकायत यहा कई बार की जा चुकी है। ये लोग कब से कह रहे हैं कि 'मदरलैण्ड' अखबार 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' लगातार सरकार के खिलाफ अनाप-शनाप छापते रहते हैं। सरकारी पक्ष के पक्ष मे जो अखबार छापते रहते हैं, उसकी शिकायत अगर हम करे तब क्या होगा।

सभापति जी, इतना ही इन लोगो ने नही किये है कि केवल विज्ञापन देने मे ही मन मानी बर्ती हो बल्कि कई दफा प्रधान मत्री औ गृह मत्री के यहा जो न्यूज टेलीप्रिंटर मशीन पर आती है और उन मे अगर कोई खबर ऐसी आ जाती है, जो इस सरकार के खिलाफ पडती है, तो ये एजेन्सियो के जरिए और मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए यह कहने हैं कि सेंसर करने की हमारी पावर है और इस को सेंसर कर दो। सेंसर का मतलब क्या है। अगर कोई वलगर न्यूज छपे, कोई गन्दी बात छपे जो नैतिकता से टकराती है, तो उस मे तो कुछ बात समझ मे आती है कि उस को सेंसर कर दिया जाए लेकिन प्रधान मत्री, मारुति सजय और सोनिया गाधी के बारे मे खबरे आने लगे, तो वह कैसे सेंसर हो सकता है। हिण्डालको कम्पनी, मिर्जापुर ने प्रधान मत्री के सचिवालय को 5 लाख रुपये दे दिया और वह इसलिए दे दिया कि आयन्दा हिण्डालको मे हडताल नही हो पाएगी। इस बात का आश्वासन सचिवालय ने दे दिया था और इन लोगो ने कोशिश की कि टेलिप्रिंट मे न्यूज न आए। यहां तक धांधलेबाजी की है।

इस तरफ़ गुजराल साहब को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

वर्गिस के सवाल पर हमारे बनर्जी साहब कह कर चले गये । ऐसा लगता है कि पत्रकारों से जो लडाई चलती थी, उस मे उन के साथ वे नही रहे थे । इस तरह से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से उन्होने एक तरह से बिडला साहब की मदद कर दी । कुछ मित्रो ने कहा है कि समाचार-पत्रो में एकाधिकार चल रहा है । कुछ लोगो ने एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने का बात कही यानी बिडला के एकाधिकार को समाप्त कर के और दूसरो के एकाधिकार को समाप्त कर के प्रधान मत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी का, श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी का और गुजराल साहब का एकाधिकार कायम कर दिया जाए। तो यहा पर मुल्क की आजाद भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिए कोई ऐजेन्सी नही रह जाएगी । जिस तरह मे आज का रेडियो केवल प्रधान मत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाधी और सत्तारूढ दल का प्रचार माध्यम बन गया है, ठीक उसी प्रकार से समाचारपत्रो की निर्भीकता को तोडने की अगर कोशिश की गई, तो यहा के समाचार-पत्र प्रावदा जैसे अखबार बन जाएगे । इस मे शास्त्री जी की तबियत खुश हो जाएगी और मेरा ख्याल है कि गुजराल साहब भी इस को सुन कर खुश हो जाएगे लेकिन मुल्क का चरित्र और बल बहुत कमजोर हो जाएगा ।

मैं इतनी हिदायत दे कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हू ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs how do we propose to go after six? It was first decided that at 6 O'clock, half-an-Hour discussion will be taken up

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The hon. Speaker said yesterday and he repeated it this morning that whatever time is spent on the earlier discussion under 193 we shall add after Six. I have consulted the leaders of several Opposition Members and we have now come to an agreement that today, we shall finish the Press Council (Amendment) Bill. After that, Half-an-Hour Discussion will be taken up.

Tomorrow, the House will sit until the Nagaland Proclamation, Nagaland Budget, Supplementary Demands for Grants and also the Air-Force and Army Laws Amending Bill and the Statutory Resolution regarding the Gujarat Electricity Board and all those items on the agenda papers are finished. So, tomorrow the House will sit as long as is necessary to finish those items That is the agreement which has been arrived at and I would request you to proceed with that accordingly

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should I take it that this is the view of the House? You say you have consulted already. And no body has objected to that. Anyway, formally, do you want me to put it? I shall put it formally. Is this proposal of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs agreed to by the House?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes, yes, it is agreed

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let Mr Naik now continue.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think this is the third time, that the Minister for information and Broadcasting, Shri I K. Gujral, has come forward here requesting for the extension of the time and coming up with certain concrete proposals. This is also, if I remember a right, the second time that an Ordinance has been invoked in order to extend the time of the Press Council. Last time also the same points were discussed and naturally from the essential point we discussed about the press at length.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

18.00 hrs.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting from time to time tells us—whether it is a question of movie as the medium or the press as the medium—that the country has to make up its mind as to the ultimate pattern. He used the words whether the Press Council must have teeth or not have its teeth, in other words, whether it must have punitive and other powers or not. He said that the country has to make up its mind as to what sort of Press Council we must bring into this country. On my own part, I would say that before the country makes up its mind may we know whether the Minister has made up his mind or not? As a Minister it is his first duty to come up before the House and exactly tell us as to what his thinking is. Thereafter, it is for us to debate

It is the third time of extension for the Press Council. Let him make up his mind by the time he replies or let him accept my amendment regarding time-limit in making up the mind of the Government

The Press Council had been started in the year 1965 for maintaining standards of Indian journalism and for keeping the freedom of the Press. Have we succeeded in this limited object? I say, we have not. According to the report of the Press Council itself there is an Article which has appeared in Roopangana, a Gujarati weekly of Ahmedabad which I quote:

> "Daughter of the traitor who did the maximum damage to the country is ruling today."

Obviously, it refers to the present Prime Minister and late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. What a pity! What did the Press Council do about it? The Press Council found it to be vulgar and utter lack of taste and admonished the Editor for it

I would like to have for maintenance of the freedom of the Press a person like Jack Anderson who revealed certain secrets. There is so much of complaint about some of our secret service agencies in this country. But, there has been no one like him to come out in the Press and bring out exactly a charge sheet about the secret service organisations or secret police or the CID or the CBI. Nor have we got the sort of political reporting of the standard of Walter Lippman, late Lippman. Under the circumstances I am afraid I have no very flattering words to use about the Indian Press as it stands today, pressed on one side by black money and on the other side the insecurity which this big money breeds in the journals so that the best of the journals cannot find the light of the day. I would also like to know from the Minister, there was so much furore about *Prati Pakhsh* on the floor of this House. This may be a pre-dated report of the Press Council What has been the action taken either by the Government from the Centre or by the Press Council *suo moto* in regard to *Prati Pakhsh*? Mr Chairman, I am coming to the most relevant point Even when I am speaking today, I am not speaking for the Press gallery I wonder whether my figures could be wrong that 80 per cent of the people who are participating in the debates here are not speaking for the Press and for the effect of sensation including—since my dear friend Mr Shashi Bhushan agrees with me—members of the treasury benches and the Council of Ministers. Now, I ask a constable takes a rupee You call it corruption. In the vocabulary of the proponents of the total revolution, this is corruption I do not know whether playing to the Press gallery in the country, whether by the Ministers or the Members or other Members of the political fraternity is not intellectual corruption of the worst sort that we can find, that we do for the sake of effect. We create scenes on the floor of the House for the sake of effect and we create scenes so that our constituencies and the rest of them are fed on this abnormal behaviour of fairly normal and sane persons when we meet them in the Central

Hall. I think something has got to be done. Mr. Inder Gujral should no longer continue to sit on the fence. Then, he will have the fate of the Humpty Dumpty.

We know that the Press Council is a voluntary body in the UK. But, in India, we are spending Rs. 3,90,000. I do not mean to say that it can be bought for such a cheap price, the Press Council Budget. But, when the conditions are Indian, when Indian realities prevail, try to find out an Indian solution and don't go by hypothetical concepts of the freedom of the Press. Where is your freedom of the Press when the journalists are bought from head to foot with the rupees, annas and pies, indulging in blackmail and indulging in black-out? I am quite sure some of the very salient points will be blacked out by the Press. At the back of everything is the black money of the big business.

We talk in the air about obscenity. Something, very very innocent, of Kushwant Singh's writing, something out of his liberalism, is called as obscenity in our Press.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव): इनको आप मुझ पर छोड़ दीजिये। इनको मैं पूछने वाला हूं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, as far as obscenity is concerned, what are these advertisements of various textile mills? I think the hon. Minister knows fully well. These photographic models, these photographic models, what are they? I do not want to go into the details about the whole racket of advertisements, advertisement and sales executives, models and photographers because this is International Women's Year I would only say that let us stop obscenity particularly within those affluent sections and the way of life that they are following. Therefore, Sir, I would urge this. I am coming to my last point. There are only three or four people in the country who are above criticism. There is the Speaker of the House, whose Chair you are adorning at present, there is the Vice-President and then the Chief Justice of India. Of course, the President of India is there in Rashtrapati Bhavan. These are the only people who are above criticism. We cannot bring in their names. Who else have we got to adorn this nominating committe? If they say that because of the criticism made, they are going to abdicate their responsibility, it would be an abdication of a very high responsibility cast on them by Parliament and the Act. I would therefore, say that they should not shirk their responsibility and the nominating committee should continue as before. Let the Minister accept my amendment.

[illegible]

18.11 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

ORDER UNDER DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ACT, 1957

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister of Home Affairs has requested that he be permitted to lay a paper on the Table of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What paper?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): I seek permission to lay on the Table an Order under sub-section (1) of section 490 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957 dated 24 March, 1975, along with a statement of the reasons as required under sub-section (3) of section 490 of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-9278/75].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has given him to permission to lay it on the Table.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: सभापति जी, मेम्बरों को पता तो लगना चाहिए कि आपने कार्पोरेशन को क्यों खत्म कर दिया?

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

है, अगर खत्म कर दिया है तो ऐलान कर दीजिए। (व्यवधान) पहले तो कार्पोरेशन में जनसंघ का बहुमत था, और पहले कुछ हमारे मेम्बरों को खरीदकर हमारा बहुमत तोड़ने की कोशिश की फिर बाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चुने हुए कार्पोरेशन को खत्म कर दिया। (व्यवधान)। आपने ऐसा बाजार खोल रखा है जिसमें बिकाऊ माल की तादाद बढ़ गई।

मगर मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जो भी बयान रखा है, वह क्या है, यह तो वह बता दें। सभापति जी, उससे आप क्या समझे ? क्या कार्पोरेशन के मेयर के चुनाव के बारे में ऐलान किया गया है या मई में चुनाव नहीं होंगे, इसके बारे में ऐलान किया गया है ? कार्पोरेशन जिन्दा रहेगा, इसका ऐलान किया है या उसे मार डाला गया, इसका ऐलान किया है ?

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) ये जनसंघी इन-कैपेबल हैं, कार्पोरेशन को नहीं चला सकते हैं। कार्पोरेशन को करप्ट किया है। इसलिए उसको खत्म कर दिया है।

SHRI H. K. L BHAGAT (East Delhi). I am not happy at the supersession of the Corporation But it has cracked under the weight of the Jan Sangh's corruption, maladministration and misrule. They are cracking under their own sins. The Jan Sangh is responsible for the supersession of the Corporation. Shri Vajpayee knows it. Their party is responsible—their corruption, their maladministration and misrule. I am not happy with the supersession, but they are responsible for it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब कांग्रेस की मैजोरिटी है, आप कार्पोरेशन को चला कर देखिए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : जनसंघ के नेता की ओर से लांछन लगाया गया है कि बिक गये या पैसे से खरीदे गये। यह जनसंघ का बड़ा अपमान है, इसको कैसे बर्दाश्त किया जा सकता है ? हम तो जनसंघ के सम्बन्ध में समझते थे कि और कुछ भी किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वे पैसे से नहीं खरीदे जा सकते। आप जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ताओं पर कितना बड़ा लांछन लगा रहे हैं, यह शोभा नहीं देता।

MR CHAIRMAN. I will request the Minister to explain what this thing is about.

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY The Notification is that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has been superseded for a period of one year

MR. CHAIRMAN Shri Raghu Ramaiah

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18 15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) I present the Fifty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee

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SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Out of 31 Corporations 22 have been superseded. This is the democracy that we are having in our country.

SHRI H K. L BHAGAT (East Delhi). In Delhi precisely his party is responsible for it

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) अध्यक्ष जी, जनसंघ ने सारे कार्पोरेशन को दीवालिया कर दिया है और अब कोई तरीका नहीं रहा। ये उसे लूट कर खा गये और अब सरकार पर उसे छोड़ दिया है।

18.16 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE PRESS COUNCIL (SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974 AND PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर): मैं एक चीज की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा । अभी श्री नायक ने कुछ एडवरटाइजमैंट्स के बारे में कहा है, कुछ गर्ल्स के बारे में कहा है कि वह माडल का काम करती हैं । ये शब्द प्रोसीडिंग्स से हटा दिए जायें । मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत बुरा नहीं है ।

वह शरीफ घराने की लड़कियां हैं, माडल बन कर गजारा करती हैं । यह कोई बुरी बात नही है । यह इनको समझा दीजिए कि बाल बड़े रख कर अगर वह साड़ी पहन लें तो लड़की नहीं समझे जा सकते । लड़कियों का काम तो लड़कियां ही कर सकती हैं ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : (राजनंदगांव): सभापति जी, मेरा छोटा सा प्रश्न है । प्रेस काउंसिल का दायित्व और उसका क्षेत्र बड़ा है । प्रस काउंसिल पर बड़ा दायित्व है । पत्रकारिता में स्वस्थ वातावरण हो ।

सभापति महोदय : आप अभी कैसे बोल रहे हैं ? आपको मैं बात में मौका दूंगा ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): This is a very small Bill. In one sense it is rather unfortunate that the hon. Minister has to come more than once asking for extension of the present Press Council of India till the 31st December of this year. It is rather unfortunate that he had to resort to the ordinance-issuing power for seeing that the Press Council survives. I realise the difficulties; during the last session particularly when the time was so short there were many such Bills. Therefore, he had to resort to the ordinance-issuing power.

The main point is the nominating committee's unwillingness to continue to serve as the nominating committee. For some time the Committee consisted of the Vice President and ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Chief Justice of India and the hon. Speaker of our House. I believe that those three high dignitaries felt that their names ought not to be dragged into any public controversy on the question of the selection of members of the Press Council because such public criticism would reflect on their offices. While the sensitivity of the nominating committee was understandable, may I say in all humility that I do not think it was really justified. In any open democratic system there can be and indeed bound to be legitimate criticism. Anyway, the Committee asked to be relieved of their responsibility and the hon. Minister says that an informal committee of members had been set up which is not seized of the matter.

Why has this informal committee of Members of Parliament been taking so long in formulating alternative proposals and methods of filling up the membership of the Press Council? It is because of this delay that the Minister has been faced with this difficulty of resorting to the issuing of an ordinance and then coming to this House for getting that converted into an Act.

I should have thought that if the Nominating Committee were not to function, it would be good if the same three big individuals were to act as an Appointing Committee for nominating three individuals, and those three individuals will be persons of undoubted integrity and of known eminance in the country, and then these three individuals so nominated by these three VIPs will go into the question of appointing the Members of the Press Council.

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

We have some such procedure with regard to the appointments of Vice-Chancellors in some of our Universities. To quote one example from Gujarat, the Governor has to nominate the Vice-Chancellor, but what happens is that Vice-Chancellors of various Universities select one individual, the Syndicate or Sinate or sometimes both of the University where the Vice-Chancellor is to be appointed select one individual, and the Governor selects one individual, and these three individuals comprise the Committee, and that Committee gives three names in order of preference to the Governor, and then the Governor selects one of the three for Vice-Chancellorship.

So, I feel that if a Nominating Committee consisting of these three VIPs can be requested to act as an Appointing Committee for naming three persons of known eminance and general experience in public life, that Committee can then appoint the Members of the Press Council.

I feel that the role of the Press Council in any developing and even developed democracy is very crucial. My friend, Shri Daga was asking me privately a little while ago about the necessity of the Press Council. My simple answer is that although the Press Council has no authority to enforce its decisions, nonetheles sit does act as a kind of healthy check on some of the abuses of the Press which are going on in the name of freedom like obscenity, or attacking an individual, writing without proper evidence, character assassination etc. If these offences are brought before the Press Council and it passes stricures, coming from the Council consisting of eminent and experienced people, it does act as a check. Therefore, I think it has a very significant place in maintaining the freedom of the press.

The Searchlight case and the case of George Verghese vs. the Hindusthan Times have brought to light the serious situation in regard to the freedom of the press in this country. I am not one of those who believe that the freedom of the press in India is far from satisfactory. There are many developing countries which have no such freedom at all, but the point is the freedom that we have got is endangered. Through governmental interference and government patronage used in a particular way, and through advertisement revenue as also through the interference of the propritors of newspapers and through the journalists not standing up for their rights and freedom. The last fact is also partly responsible for the erosion of the freedom of the press. Further, I want to ask is the Government regulating newsprint in such a way that surreptitiously, indirectly, subtly, in an invisible way the freedom of the press is curtailed through this mechanism of controlling supply of newsprint? The English and national papers have no difficulty because they have large funds, good infrastructure, seasoned journalists and a good establishment But the vast number of language papers and provincial and district papers can be cowed down under the threat of inadequacy of newsprint

Mr. Anantrao Patil quoted a part of the speech of Mr. Ernest Meyer, President of the International Press Institute delivered in America last year, where he is alleged to have said that India, Malaysia and Indonesia are having no freedom of the press. This has been repudiated by Mr Meyer himself in a letter written to Shri Chanchal Sarkar, Director of the press Institute of India saying:

> "I never did make the statement . I never amalgamated the situation of other Asian countries with that of India.....As you know, every year in the annual report, I always underline the very special situation of the Indian press and I feel really hurt by the fact that, on vague agency reports, it could be believed that I could have mentioned India together with Indonesia and the Philippines as a country where a once free press has been supressed."

I quote this because I wanted to keep the record straight. Now, Sir, one has to go to other African, Asian and Latin American countries and I dare say even some European countries and come back to find out how in India the Government is criticised in the press, through funny and intelligent cartoons of the Prime Minister and other Ministers etc. and what not! So, there is no doubt that we have the freedom of the press. But in the last year or so, this freedom is getting eroded partly by newsprint control, partly by proprietory interference and; partly by the journalists themselves not standing up against nonsense. So, the time is very opportune to give a friendly warning to my good friend, Shri Gujral, so that he does not use some advantages and obvious facilities he has at his command as Minister to curb the freedom of the press, which ultimately means three things: All newspapers, big or small, must have a certain infrastructure. They must have the freedom to gather information from all sources and must be able to print that information. Thirdly, they must have the freedom to express their opinion. The founder-editor of Manchester Guardian, Mr. Scott, once said: "Facts are sacred. Opinions are our own". If channels of information are allowed to flow freely and are encouraged to flow freely, all is well with the freedom of the press That is where the Government have a special responsibility to see that they do not willingly or unwillingly fall a prey to the temptation of curbing the freedom of the press to achieve a shortterm advantage.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, for extending the period of the term of office of the existing Chairman and members of the Press Council till the 31st December 1975. There is an enabling provision which empowers the Government to specify an earlier date, if the necessary formalities for this purpose are completed.

It is advisable to avoid the issue of Ordinances for this kind of amendment, as it is being done for the second time in this case. But this had to be done because the Government could not complete its deliberations for the radical changes which it proposes to make in the Press Council of India.

The Press Council of India is an important institution. During the last nine years it has helped the press to regulate its own affairs. Self regulation is the basic principle underlying the composition and functions of the Press Council. It is an independent democratic body, consisting of representatives of editors of English and Indian language newspapers, working journalists, owners and managers of newspapers, managers of news agencies, representatives of the UGC or members appointed by the Parliament.

There is not the slightest doubt that it has rendered valuable service in preserving the freedom of the press and in censuring editors or journalists whenever they failed to maintain standards of decency and fairplay, in cases which were brought to its notice.

One of the functions of the Press Council is to study developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers and new agencies, including a study of the ownership or financial structure of newspapers and news agencies and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor. I say that the Council has not done much in this direction.

The report of the Fact-Finding Committee has revealed that there is a growing trend towards monopoly, wherever the newspapers are controlled by industrial concerns. Not only this, the profits are siphoned off for purposes unrelated to the newspaper industry. The Government should take steps to see that the MR TPC is empowered to deal with sus-

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

pected cases of monopoly and take appropriate remedial steps to prevent any restrictive trade practices.

Another consequence of the monopolistic trend is the price leadership exercised by a few newspapers. They first raise their prices and they are followed by other newspapers. This is a clear indication of monopolistic elements in this industry. The large newspapers are a very profitable business and they should not be allowed to exploit their subscribers who are poor and are not able to buy more than one paper. They should not be allowed to restrict competition in this field. Since newspapers are a public service, their prices should be controlled, along with the rates for the advertisement space.

Government have been thinking of delinking the newspapers from business houses but, so far they have not been able to bring forward any proposals in this regard. This reorganisation of the press industry is necessary and urgent. It will prevent the use of newspaper profits for other purposes. As the Report of the Fact Finding Commission says, newspaper profits have been used for acquiring shares in other enterprises. Such profits should be utilized only for improving the quality of the newspapers. The diffusion of ownership will also have the effect of reducing the power of small management groups, which sometimes exercise an unhealthy influence on policy making.

In this connection, we should also bear in mind the recommendations of the Press Commission that every newspaper should be constituted as a separate unit so that its profits and loss are definitely ascertainable. The best form of organisation to run a newspaper is a trust, so that its policy is regulated properly and financial abuses are prevented. This is most calculated to maintain and preserve the freedom of the press which, in effect, means the freedom of the editor.

The value of the press depends on the accuracy of its news and the fairness and balance in its judgment. To ensure this we must see that budding journalists are made to undergo a period of rigorous training. The Act expects the Council to provide facilities for the purpose of education and training of persons in the profession of journalism. From the Annual Report it appears that the Council has not done anything in this direction. A number of universities have started journalism courses. But there are some universities which have not paid any importance to this subject. In Poona I had some experience of organising this course. It is doing excellent work. I suggest that the Council should pay more attention to the training of newspapermen.

We have any number of newspapers and journals in India which offend the standard of journalistic ethics and public taste or indulge in character assassination or in vulgarity and obscene pictures. There are some newspapers which even extract money by threatening to black-mail individuals and institutions in society There are some newspapers which during the last one year have specialised in character assassination of leaders of the ruling party in this country. The Press Council must deal with all these cases with vigour I feel that there should be fuller investigation into the irregularities committed by some newspapers.

Just as we have a number of big newspapers, English and Indian language newspapers, there are also a large number of small and medium newspapers. The total number of publications in this country is 12,000 It is necessary, in the interest of variety and healthy growth of the press to see that small and medium newspapers are given institutional assistance I suggest, therefore, that the hon. Mi-

nister may consider the urgency of starting a Newspaper Finance Corporation.

Much has been said by the hon. Members on the other side that the freedom of the press has been curbed in this country during the last one year or so. One important reason which has been put forward is the control of newsprint. The newsprint quota is determined by the circulation during the previous year. That is determined by an objective test. Therefore, I fail to see how the newsprint quota can be a means of curbing the freedom of the Press.

As regards advertisements also, it is a matter which has been discussed in the House a number of times. The advertisements are placed by the Department in newspapers where they are likely to be most useful for the persons for whom they are meant. Therefore, many of the arguments that have been put forward by them are really because of the regrettable fact that the Opposition in this House regards that its only function is to oppose the Government, whatever be the nature of the government's policy. I am afraid, this means that the Opposition in this country is irresponsible.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: His statement itself is irresponsible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact I had no intention to participate in the debate but for two reasons.

Firstly, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing that although on the recommendation of the Press Council, the Wage Board for the working journalists had to be constituted by the Labour Ministry, very unfortunately, the Labour Minister in constituting the Wage Board for the working journalists has betrayed an attitude of partisan politics and has tried to inject some kind of politics in constituting that body. In this House, there was an agitated discussion on 25th April, 1974. I think, you will also remember that not one but dozens of Members from both the sides of the House, barring one or two, particularly stressed that there should be fair justice done to all the journalists without making any discrimination about one journalist against the other.

There are two organisations of the working journalists. One is the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and the other is the National Union of Journalists. I do not want to say either for or against any of the two organisations. It is upto them whether they should form one organisation or two organisations. As to what are the reasons for their differences, I do not want to go into them. I am not interested in that. My interests is about the factual position and that is that one of the organisations, either the Indian Federation of Working Journalists or the National Union of Journalists, in some States, has a majority and, in other States, the other organisation has a majority. I do net know whether it is fifty-fifty or forty-sixty. I do not know.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why don't you verify? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I know how the membership is verified. Do not tell me about that.

It has been admitted by the Government that the National Union of Journalists were the first to domand for the Wage Board for Working Journalists. It is also a fact that the Government has recognised this Union also as one of the unions of the working journalists. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has done that. (*Interruptions*) I am not for or against any of them. I want that justice should be done to the journalists as a whole; no partisan attitude should be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then have a referendum. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the Press Council (Amendment) Bill. You have already spoken the other day about representation being given to this. Why do you want to bring in that aspect again here?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is very important, Sir. It is on the basis of the recommendation of the Press Council....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What relevancy has it with the present Bill?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Press Council verified that membership of both the Unions and they recognised the National Union of Journalists ... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question there was representation of the working journalists on the Wage Board. We are not discussing the Wage Board now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I have said, the Government should do justice to the journalists as a whole. Why should the Chairman and Secretary of only one Union find a place?

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as Press Council is concerned, NUJ is recognised as a Union. The question is one of representative charactor on the Wage Board. That is altogether a different matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point is why should one section of the people be ignored. Why should the Chairman and the Secretary of only one Union find a place? Heavens would not have fallen if the Chairman of one organisation and the Secretary of the other organisation had been taken. This would have been better because the collective wisdom of both could help the Wage Board in coming to a conclusion. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister/..

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will transfer this speech of yours to the discussion on the Working Journalists Wage Board.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA ..to kindly see whether the recommandation of the Press Council has been properly implemented. It has also been indicated to me that one Chairman and Secretary of the same organization have been nominated to the Board that one of them is not a working journalist, that he is an employer and that he has a journal of his own. I said that the collective interest and the collective wisdom of the journalists should be represented and no Minister should take partisan attitude The Minister of Information and Broadcasting has something to do. Whether the recommendation of the Press Council has been properly implemented he has to see.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I agree with you. You do not worry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not only you, but 30—35 members got up and supported me that day.

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister which I have drawn in another committee also....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not being relevant. I am very reluctant to give you any more time. The moment I give you time you take undueadvantage. You have already wasted 15 minutes on utterly irrelavant things. You are talking on the Wage Board for Working Journalists instead of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill. You take undue advantage of the latitude of the Chair Please come to the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have drawn the attention of the hon Minister in various committees also that about 80 lakhs newspapers in the form of monthlies, weeklies and brochures are being published in our country from Delhi alone by foreign embassies. Most of them are big

powers. Not only this, these papers, monthlies, weeklies and grochures are being printed by printing presses owned by political parties, or most of whom are interested in some political parties. It is also reported that they give newsprint to these printing presses which is being utilised for other purposes. It is also reported that towards printing costs they give much higher than the market casts. I want to know from the Government whether the Government through the Press Council or through some other agency cannot control this wild propaganda, this political propaganda by the big powers. I do not know whether there is any country in the world where every month about 80 lakhs of foreign propaganda material are distributed freely all over the country by foreign embassies and that too through political agencies. It is an indirect way of giving foreign contribution to political parties. This is what is eroding the whole basis of, I should say, our nationalism and democracy. This is eroding our fundamental nationalism and democracy in our country by this kind of infiltration of foreign money and foreign ideas in a way which, I am told is fantastically voluminous.

And, regarding advertisements given by foreign embassies, we find big two-page advertisements are being given in these brochues and weeklies and what is being done is this, that the countries with which we are having diplomatic relations are being attacked. They are being criticised. Political comments are made which are against diplomatic norms. I don't want to name these cases. You also know them. This is against fundamental principles of diplomatic relationship. This is what I want to bring to the Minister's attention. This kind of vulgarity and this kind of misuse of diplomatic freedom vitiating our friendly relationship with those countries should not be allowed to continue, which they are doing, taking advantage of the liberal attitude of the Government. This is what I wanted especially to bring to the notice of the Minister and I request him to reply to these point when he replies to the debate.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, प्रेस काउन्सिल ऐक्ट 1965 का जो बना उस के ऊपर क्या ऐक्शन लिया है ? अगर प्रेस काउन्सिल एक्ट के नीचे कोई आफ़ेंस करता है तो आप को क्या पावर्स हैं ? आप उन को उचित रूप से सजा दे सकते हैं कि नही ? केवल सेशर करने की पावर्स हैं। अगर आप ऐसा ऐक्ट बनाते हैं जिस में आप को सजा देने की पावर्स नही हैं तो ऐसे ऐक्ट से क्या लाभ होता है ? किसी को भी बुलाना चाहते हैं कमेटी में और उस का अनुपालन नही होता है तो क्या कोई पनिशमेंट है ? जब तक आप इस को इफेक्टिव नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक इस को कौन मानेगा। अगर कोई पेपर गलत खबर छापता है उस के खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन लेने का आप को अधिकार नही है, सिवाय सेशर करने के। और कौन सा उपाय है जिस से आप उस की पब्लिसिटी बन्द कर सकते हैं ? इसलिए इस पर चर्चा का क्या महत्व। मैं मानता हूं कि प्रेस एक मिशन था। तो वही परपज रहना चाहिए था। और अगर उस के बाद आप ऐक्ट लाना चाहते हैं तो यही परपज था कि जो मिशन पूरा नही हो रहा है इसलिए ऐक्ट लाया गया। और जब एक्ट से भी काम नही हो रहा है जो आप ने लिखा कि :

"To improve the standards, freedom of the Press, maintaining and improving the standards of the News papers."

तो आजकल के अखबारो का कैसे मेंटनेस होता है यह एक बडा प्रश्न है। इसलिए आप को पूरे एक्ट के अन्दर ऐसा प्राविधान करना होगा जिस से आप का परपज हल हो।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : (राजनंदगांव) : सभापति जी, प्रेस की आजादी के मुताल्लिक किसी को कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

क्योंकि जब तक माननीय गुजराल जी बैठे हुए हैं प्रैस की आजादी है, और दुनिया के किसी देश के मुकाबले ज्यादा है। लेकिन कैरेक्टर असेसिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए, विरोधियों के बारे में भी नही और सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए भी नही होना चाहिए क्यो कि इस से देश में दूषित वातावरण होता है और चनाव के समय ज्यादा होता है। आप के दायित्व का क्षेत्र बड़ा है, आप एक्शन ले।

डीलिंकिंग के बारे में बहुत दिन से सुन रहे हैं ताकि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में जो बड़े बड़े लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन पर कुछ अंकुश लग सके। न्यूज और व्यूज अलग अलग हैं। व्यूज बिके हुए हैं और न्यूज दफ्तर में टेबिल पर बैठ कर लिखी जाती हैं जो यहा से जाती हैं। तो इन दोनों को डीलिंक कर दीजिए। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि डीलिंकिंग की जो बारबार मांग की जाती है वह आप कब करने जा रहे हैं ?

अब मैं अश्लीलता के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं। हमारा देश गरम है। यहां नग्न अर्ध-नग्न और निरवसन नारियों के शरीर का जो होता है इस में लड़के खराब होते हैं। यह बात यूरोप में लागू नही होती क्योंकि वहां के लोग ठंडे हैं। लेकिन यहां के वातावरण में उत्तेजना, वासनात्मक उत्तेजना होती है। चुम्बन चाटन की बदतमीजी की बातों को खत्म होना चाहिए, और कला के नाम पर यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आप परम्परा के आधार पर, सामाजिक धरोहर के आधार पर कुछ सोचने की कोशिश करें जिस से इस पर रोक लगायी जा सके।

तो मैं चार बातें पूछता हूं : (1) डीलिंकिंग, (2) कैरेक्टर असेसिनेशन, (3) अश्लीलता, और (4) छोटे छोटे अखबार, मासिक पत्रिकायें, साप्ताहिक पत्र, पत्रिकायें हैं, उन की भी थोड़ी मदद कीजिए। यह नहीं कि अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। आप उदार हैं, हम जानते हैं, लेकिन उन अखबारों को विज्ञापन न दीजिए जो ब्लैक मेल करते हैं, अश्लीलता की छत्रछाया में पैसे बनाते हैं और एक अशुद्ध वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : (बांका) सभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ मे नही आता कि मंत्री महोदय बार बार इस कमेटी की मियाद बढाने के लिए बिल क्यो लाते हैं। शायद हम लोगों को प्रेस स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर वह अवसर देना चाहते हैं। अगर यही उद्देश्य है तो बडा पवित्र उद्देश्य है। वरना मैं तो यह सुझाव देने जा रहा हू कि आप ने कहा है कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1975। तो उस मे आप 2000 ए० डी० कर दीजिए फिर शायद इस कमेटी का काम सम्पन्न हो पायेगा।

लेकिन जैसा मै ने कहा कि पवित्र उद्देश्य यह हैं कि समय समय पर प्रैस की स्थिति के बारे में हम को अपने विचार रखने का मौका मिले। तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आज प्रैस की स्वतंत्रता चक्की मे पीसी जा रही है। एक ओर धन-शक्ति और दूसरी ओर दंड-शक्ति।

19.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : मुझे लगा कि आप कह रहे हैं "जन-शक्ति"।

श्री मधु लिमये : जन-शक्ति से प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता को कोई खतरा नही है। दंड-शक्ति तो गुजराल साहब के हाथ में हैं और धन-शक्ति बिड़ला, साहू जैन आदि के हाथ मे है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : और गोयन्का।

श्री मधु लिमये : गोयन्का उद्योग में कितनी दूर तक गया है, उस के बारे में आप सोचिए, लेकिन बिड़ला साहू जैन के बारे में मैं जानता हूं क्योंकि मोनोपली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : गोयन्का के बारे में आप ने नहीं कहा।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप आर० पी० गोयन्का की बात कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : नहीं, नहीं। राम नाथ गोयन्का।

श्री मधु लिमये : वे मोनोपली कमीशन में नहीं हैं, आप जरा रपट पढ़िये। मैं प्रतीकात्मक रूप से ले रहा हूं। धन-शक्ति बिड़ला, साहू जैन आदि लोगों के हाथ में है और दंड-शक्ति श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, श्री इन्द्रकुमार गुजराल के हाथ में हैं और इस चक्की में प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता पीसी जा रही है।

अभी प्रेस कौंसिल के सामने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक श्री वर्गिस का मामला पड़ा हुआ है। श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल का एक भाषण मैं ने पढ़ा है जिस में उन्होंने वर्गिस के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाई है। ठीक है न? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं ने तो पढ़ा है, आप ने नहीं पढ़ा। श्री के० के० बिड़ला और जार्ज वर्गिस के बीच में जो पत्र व्यवहार हुआ है, वह आज भी प्रेस कौंसिल के सामने है। उसे पढ़ने का मुझे अवसर मिला है। तो मेरी नजर एक पत्र पर पड़ी जो जार्ज वर्गिस ने श्री के०के० बिड़ला को लिखा था और इस पत्र से मैं अभी जो मुद्दा आप के सामने रख रहा हूं वह यह है कि धन-शक्ति और दंड-शक्ति के चक्कर में प्रेस वाले कैसे मर रहे हैं, इस का एक उदाहरण मुझे मिला है। वर्गिस साहब श्री के० के० बिड़ला को लिखते हैं कि आप ने प्रोटेस्ट किया मारुति लि० के बारे में कि "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में बहुत खबरें छपी हैं और वर्गिस साहब ने कहा है कि मैं ने विगत कुछ दिनों के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के अंक देखे हैं और मुझे उन में एक ही आइटम मिला और यह था श्री संजय गांधी, जैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर का स्पष्टीकरण। इस के अलावा कोई मजमून मुझे नहीं मिला। उस के बाद उन्होंने कहा है कि विंग कमांडर चौधरी ने एक और पत्र हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सम्पादक के नाम से लिखा और उस के सम्बन्ध में श्री के० के० बिड़ला को वर्गिस साहब कहते हैं कि मैंने वह इसलिए नहीं छापा क्योंकि संजय गांधी के ब्यान में जो बातें थी उस में कोई नई बात नहीं थी लेकिन आगे चल कर वर्गिस साहब के० के० बिड़ला साहब को लिखते है कि विंग कमांडर, जो कि मारुति लि० का जनरल मैनेजर है, का एक पत्र ले कर प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटेरियेट का एक सीनियर इन्फार्मेशन आफिसर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स के सामने आया था और उस के बारे में वर्गिस साहब ने कहा है बिड़ला साहब से कि यह ऐसी बात है जिस से फैवरेटिज्म के बारे में आम जनता द्वारा जो आरोप लगाए जाते हैं प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर और मारुति लि० के ऊपर उस की पुष्टि होती है। तो वर्गिस साहब के इस पत्र से दंड-शक्ति के दुरूपयोग का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण मिलता है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मजे की बात है कि नीचे एक और उदाहरण दिया था उन्होंने और उन्होंने कहा था कि यह जो मोदी ग्रुप है, उस की एक फ्लोर मिल है और, सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि उस का मामला पकड़ा गया था, अनाज या गेहूं पकड़ा गया था। तो वर्गिस साहब उस में लिखते हैं कि मोदी गुट का आदमी मेरे पास आया था और उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह जो केस चल रहा है, उस की आप प्रसिद्धि न कीजिए और प्रसिद्धि नहीं करेंगे, तो मोदी ग्रुप की ओर से हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स को पर्याप्त मात्रा में इश्तहार, विज्ञापन मिल जाएंगे। मैं अभी जो बात कह रहा हूं उस से पता चलता है कि दंड-शक्ति और धन-शक्ति का अनुचित उपयोग कर के प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता को कैसे कुचला जाता है और उस का यह दूसरा ज्वलन्त उदाहरण है जो कि उसी पत्र में दिया गया है। मैं श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल से कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास जरूर इस पत्र व्यवहार की कापी है गी। प्रेस कौंसिल के पास वह है और अगर आप के पास न हो, तो आप उस को मंगवा सकते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आप के पास होगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं समय पर रख दूंगा । आज किसी ने मेरे दस्तावेज चुरा लिए लेकिन मेरे पास उस की कापी है... (व्यवधान)... मैं आरोप नहीं लगाऊंगा जब तक कि मेरे पास जानकारी न हो कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सेक्रेटरियेट के किसी आदमी ने उसकी चोरी करवाई हो । मैं समय पर उस दस्तावेज को रखने को तैयार हूं लेकिन फिलहाल मैं श्री इन्द्रकुमार गुजराल से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि प्रैस कौंसिल में या वर्गिस साहब से और आर० के० बिड़ला साहब से उन की कोई दोस्ती है, वैसे उसका मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन सहानुभूति उन्होंने वर्गिस साहब के प्रति दिखाई है, इसलिए वर्गिस साहब से सारा पत्र-व्यवहार प्राप्त करके आप सदन के सामने रखिए ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, before the Minister speaks, I would like to mention one thing which I forgot to mention. Here, in Delhi, he Statesman office has been turned into a police camp and several employees who are office bearers of the Statesman Employees Union have been victimised and their cases are pending with the Government for a long time. Something must be said about them and some action must be taken to reinstate them.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : क्या आप की जानकारी में यह है कि वर्गिस साहब ने जब चीफ़ एडिटर थे, तो श्री अजीत भट्टाचार्य से ले कर पांच, सात और जर्नलिस्ट जो हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में थे, बिड़ला जी के कहने से निकाला और उस सिलसिले में आप के पास कोई शिकायत आई और कभी आपने उन जर्नलिस्टों के मदद के लिए कोई कदम उठाए ।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friends from both sides of the House who have taken such an interest in this subject and although the hour is very late, obviously, the interest has not gone down. I think it is rightly as it should be because this is one of the sacred institutions in our democratic set up and we should show interest as the chosen representatives of the people to see that this institution is well-run and safeguarded. This is an anxiety which we should all share and I, more so, share this anxiety.

Sir, some friends have naturally raised the question about the Ordinance. Why is it that I was forced to come here three times to seek extension to the Press Council? You know, Sir, the reasons why this present situation arose. In the existing Act, there is a nominating committee comprising of three very high dignitaries of this country. Unfortunately, this process of nomination broke down after the last Press Council was formed. We were left with no option but to ask the Members of Parliament drawn from all sides of the House to sit together, have a look at the whole thing and help us in evolving a new Bill. I am grateful to all those hon. friends both in this House and in the other House, who have participated in this and who have given their very valuable time as well as their valuable views on the basis of which we have almost finalised the Bill and I am hoping, subject to the permission of this House and subject to the availability of time, to bring the main Bill also in this Session itself. Therefore, this anxiety will not be there that we will have to come again or perhaps another extension will have to be given Sir, in the matter of Press Council my anxiety has always been—I was fortunately associated with the Joint Committee also when the current Bill was formulated—that we should try to evolve a Bill which represents the consensus of all the political parties

in the Parliament. That is what I have been working for. I can say with a degree of satisfaction—I hope you will also be satisfied—that the new amended Bill that is likely to come soon also represents the consensus of all the parties. This is a have our views determined on the democratic society where institutions like the fourth estate are so sacred, we should be able to evolve and have our views determined on the institutions connected with the press on the basis of a broad consensus. I think this is one of the major achievements that in spite of the fact that in the present context our views differ on many things, as has been said in this debate also—we represent different parties with different political attitudes—we should be in a position to evolve a consensus. For this, I must thank my colleagues sitting on all sides of the House, but I will do this more formally when I come forward with the Bill itself.

I am also glad that Shri Madhu Limaye pointed out that these opportunities are there for us to discuss the major institutions of our democratic life. What our newspapers are doing, what are they writing, what is the trend growing, how is the fourth estate influencing other estates—these are naturally issues on which we should have our views, and if debates like this provide an opportunity, I think it should be welcomed, because after all, if the elected representatives of the people do not express themselves on these major issues, who else will? That is why it is very welcome that even though we differ in details, broadly on many things we have agreed.

There is one trend which is noticed in the Indian press, particularly of late, that increasingly we find that our newspapers are becoming viewspapers. This is what the Fact Finding Committee has also observed that so far as the question of investment on news collection is concerned, very little investment is made. I quote:

> "The amount of subscription paid by individual newspapers to the news agencies represent a very insignificant proportion of the cost of production, namely 1.5 per cent. Including payments on piece-rate basis to correspondents and other contributors of special features, the total rate on news gathering amounts to 4.2 per cent".

If figures mean anything, these by themselves should make us feel that what we are calling newspapers are unfortunately not developing as newspapers.

My hon. friend, Shri Naik, was feeling concerned about the non-coming on the Indian scene of people like Jack Anderson and others who made their mark in world journalism. It would have happened if our newspapers grew and encouraged what is called investigative journalism. You would see that investigative journalism in our journalistic scene is almost absent. Also you see that the spirit of inquiry unfortunately has not captured the imagination of our profession. Therefore, since the inquiring spirit is absent, the result basically is that it is much easier, much safer and more influence-wielding if you only express views and go on drifting away from news, both news about the political inquiry and news about what is happening in this country.

In this House and in the other, we often talk about changing society. From all sides of the people, people with varied angles of course say that in India society must change. An in-depth inquiry is needed to know what is the trend, what is the social change that is coming to society, the changing inter-relationships, the changing attitudes, the trend in which everything in life is changing. But I am afraid unfortunately our newspapers do not represent that and do not bring to us that in-depth study which is needed to enlighten those who read newspapers. The result is that more and more newspapers become views-

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papers and those who give views tend to be very much self-egoistic because once I start feeling that I can sit down with my pen and only express judgment on all the events that are taking place, then I feel a strange type of power in my pen.

I feel that I am above everybody, above personalities and above institutions. Howsoever wise a person may be, if he is given unhindered right, he can write whatever he chooses and sooner or later you will find that there is a trend towards irresponsibility. I think that is here institutional checks are needed. Institutional checks are needed in this House, whenever anybody in authority sitting in this House says something, then the question hour is there. My friend Mr Madhu Limaye is a vigilant Member and he is sitting there. All the time you see that the Third Estate, the Second Estate and the First Estate and the judiciary, the elected representatives, the elected executive, all of them are all the time explaining their conduct and it is before the public eye. But when the editor of a newspaper which ceases to be a newspaper and increasingly becomes a viewspaper when unfortunately he is sitting behind a desk and feels that he is responsible to none and he can say whatever he likes and can give whatever opinion he likes, sometimes unfortunately in this kind of thing, we find a new trend in journalism here even the code of conduct is not observed and of late particularly this trend has grown.

I do not see my friend Mr. Vajpayee here. If he were here I would have drawn attention to the type of writing in the last two or three months which Motherland and Organiser had been indulging in. I do not want today to spend more time on what they had been writing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You read New wave, Link....

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I read everything. When I criticise one paper it should not be understood that I am trying to condone the other papers. I am expressing my views about the trend which is growing. If somebody in the Press writes and distorts the image of the Father of the Nation? Howsoever I might differ with Mr. Limaye or Mr. Samar Guha, we all know what the Father of the Nation stood for. If somebody comes and tells that the Father of the Nation was pumped out by Pandit Nehru, I do not know how to react. This is the real danger we have to look at and safeguard against. This is something which is happening because opinionated journalism is coming. People have talked about it. My friends have said that it is character assassination I am not so much bothered about character assassination. I think it is assassination of journalism as such and I am more bothered about it because I think journalism will not survive if this type of attitude continues and if this type of conduct continued. A code of conduct is needed. We all know how to differ I differ with my friend Mr. Madhu Limaye and my friend Mr. Samar Guha; they differ with me. But one thing which democracy teaches is when we differ, let us differ with dignity. Dignity is very important Even in journalism, let us differ with dignity and with style.

It is no use every morning coming and telling us that every attempt at murder is foisted on such and such It is much below the level of dignity, debasing our journalism. Particularly it becomes more important if some newspapers and journals represent a political party. I say this not with anger but with anguish. I hope our friends sitting on that side of the House will realise that a democratic life means a life of dignity and democratic life means differing with a great deal of dignity and gentleness Let us differ with mutual respect; of course, dignity implies, mutual respect. Therefore, I hope that this trend at least will be stopped.

In its report the Press Commission recommended to the Press Council that a code of conduct for journalism should be evolved. Unfortunately the Press Council has not codified the code of conduct. They have said that they are trying to make case law history and they want a code of conduct to be evolved. I think now at least more attention is needed and I hope the Press Council will pay some attention to this.

I shudder to imagine what our democratic life will be if there is no freedom of expression. I think there can be no two opinions on this account. We all value and love this freedom of expression. It has not just come down to us, it was a product of our freedom struggle. It came to us with freedom and is an integral part of the democratic life which the people of India gave to themselves. But, the fourth estate also has to appreciate and realise that all the four estates can only co-exist. None will survive if the other three are undermined. If some section of the fourth estate thinks that it has the right to diminish people's faith in the ballot box, to people that elected Members should not sit in the Assemblies and Parliament, that it has acquired the right to ask people to elect, then de-elect, and again elect, etc., I do not think it is serving its own interests.

Just now, my attention was drawn to acts of violence against some newspapers like the Searchlight. If I may say so, I condemn every act of violence against individuals and more so against the Press because I feel that once we allow violence to grow, it will not be possible for us to run this country through persuasion, debate and arguments. We have rightly decided that this country shall be run through arguments, and if we are going to do that, our unanimous voice has to be raised against violence.

The fourth estate has to realise that if it feels that it can encourage slogans of people losing faith in Assemblies, people gheraoing elected Members, then sooner or later, they are exposing themselves to danger. The fourth estate cannot be safe if the safety of the other three is not ensured.

The issue regarding George Verghese has come up again and again. I would like to say categorically that the issue is not whether I agree with Goerge Verghese or not. The issue is not whether I agree with any other editor or not. The issue basically is that the editor has a right to express himself in freedom. That is the main issue that is involved, and I am on record that ever since I came to occupy a place in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting this time or in my previous tenure, I have always said that the freedom of the editor is in danger from the hands of big moneyed proprietors. While we are thinking and talking it terms of a free press, let us understand fully and finally whose freedom we are talking about. Obviously, of those who write, who edit and not or those who own and whose only qualification is that they can sign a cheque book. That is why we must think in terms of liberating our press from this very oppressive situation which is endangering the freedom of the press itself.

I aree that both *dhan shakti* and *danda shakti* must be avoided, but if Mr. Limaye brings to my notice even one case where the Central Government in the last five or six years ever since I was associated or even earlier, where through newsprint or through advertisement policy any action was taken against any paper, I assure him that I will go out of public life.

We have never used it and we have no intention of using it. The basic point is that the Information Ministry and the Government of India have consistently followed one point, viz., advertisement is not an instrument of policy. The total budget of the Government of India under DAVP is Rs. 1 crores. If you include the public sector companies and the State Governments, the totality of this fund does

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not go beyond Rs 5 crores As against this, the private sector budget is estimated at Rs 60 crores Can a Rs 1 crore budget stand up against Rs 60 crores and influence the papers? We might use it as a political argument, but the reality is totally different

About newsprint, it is an open book The Supreme Court gave a judgment that we have no right to make it an instrument of policy and we have not made it We import newsprint in consultation with the proprietors of newspapers Every newspaper is entitled to receive its quota according to the public declared policy This is not a policy of equity, but of equality If any hon member brings to my notice even one case where the newsprint allocation was either reduced or increased as an instrument of policy and as a result of the policy of the newspaper, I offer to get out of public life This is not the issue I am doing it not because I want to oblige Mr Madhu Limaye but because this is a sacred trust which India holds India is building an independent press We feel it is an integral part of our national life We want to continue that policy, whatever my friend might keep on saying

If you are really keen that cases like Mr Verghese should not recur, let us think in terms of institutional reforms But institutional reforms should not be the result of governmental thinking It will be a very healthy day when on the basis of a broad consensus in the country as a whole we are able to make institutional changes whereby the freedom of the press can be further guaranteed That is why institutional changes are needed

I have been thinking about delinking because I strongly believe in it I hope my opposition friends will also realise that unless delinking is done, the danger of money trying to influence everything will always be there.

Mr Limaye talked a great deal about what he seems to have read in the Birla Verghese correspondence Unfortunately, I do not have access to these papers—what are called secret documents by the Press Council If Mr. Madhu Limaye has managed to get it

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE Somebody stole it and presented it

SHRI I K GUJRAL If he gives it to me, I will be glad to read it Therefore it is really not possible for me to comment on it I am here to defend neither Mr Birla nor anybody else

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE What about the Senior Information Officer of the Prime Minister's Secretariat?

SHRI I K GUJRAL I would like to see the correspondence

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE You will get it

SHRI I K GUJRAL I would like to know whether it is genuine or not

MR CHAIRMAN All that is presumptuous at this stage

SHRI I K GUJRAL My hon friend Shri Mavalankar tried to read to us some comments by the International Press Institute about the freedom of the press May I say with all humility that in this Parliament I do not need nor does any hon Member need, certificates from outsiders to tell us that there is freedom of the press in this country The Indian press is free because the Indian people want it to be free, and the Indian press will remain free as long as the Indian people want it to remain free This is the basic issue Therefore, for anyone sitting abroad, sitting anywhere else, to be so presumptuous and to assume that he has a right to comment and tell us whether our press is free or not is not proper Tomorrow, he will tell us whether our Parliament is free or not The institutions of a country are given by the people of that country them-

selves and the people preserve them; and we are proud that our people preserve our institutions and make them free. I do not need any certificate. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar, will think twice before quoting them, because it is demeaning to quote those people who, in their own pettiness, often think they have a right to comment on us.

My friend Shri Janeshwar Mishra is a young man and I sometimes envoy him, but sometimes his criticisms get away from him. He has made a very interesting proposition today. He said the press is free today but he is very apprehensive of tomorrow. That tomorrow is in the hands of the generations of the youth, and if he misleads the youth, the danger to the press is there. If the youth is trained well, the press will always remain free and we shall continue to be proud of it.

There are two or three subjects which have been raised by some hon. Members. Shri Samar Guha asked a question about the composition of the Wage Board. I think he has asked the question of a wrong person because he asked how it is composed, who are the members and why they should be the members. I think he can get more authentic information if he addreses the question to the Minister of Labour, who is dealing with it. But one thing I can say; whatever he has done is a Government decision and I stand by it.

Coming to the publication of foreign journals in this country, as you would have seen, in the last few years, on my initiative, we have now started giving a separate chapter in the Press Registrar's annual report about the newspapers and periodicals which are published by missions in India. It is very important for us to have a deeper look into it. So, one of the provisions that we have proposed in the Inflow of Foreign Money Bill is that we will call upon the newspapers and printing press and journalists to declare publicly what benefits they have derived from foreign countries or sources. Once this information is available, it will be possible to give answers to the questions to which Shri Samar Guha has drawn our attention. But I can assure him that we are conscious and vigilant of the things he has pointed out.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What about character assassination?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He began his speech with that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Say something about character assassination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were not attentive. He has specifically mentioned that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He is a very vigilant member. But, you know, he has reached a stage when he dozes off, off and on.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Who? I?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as *Statesman* is concerned, we have received complaints. At this stage I can only say that they are receiving our attention.

So far as the conversion of the news agencies is concerned, I can tell my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, that the Fact Finding Committee has drawn our attention to the functioning of the newspapers as well as news agencies, and when we are making our policy resolution on the basis of the Fact Finding Committee Report, this will also receive our attention.

श्री शशि भूषण : मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है । बिड़ला जी के इशारे पर जार्ज वर्गीज ने अजित भट्टाचार्य से ले कर कई जर्नलिस्ट्स को हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से निकाल दिया । क्या इस बारे में कोई शिकायत आई है ? क्या आप इस बारे में कुछ कर सकते हैं, या एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की ही करना पड़ेगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The issue is not who turns out whom and, on whose behest, who turns out whom. The issue basically and fundamentally is that institutionally we must safeguard the interests of journalists. That is what I would like to say at this stage.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उन सभी सदस्यों का कृतज्ञ हू, जिन्होंने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर मे बताया है कि कुछ कठिनाईयो के कारण अध्यादेश जारी करना पडा, लेकिन वह विस्तार से यह बताने मे समर्थ नही हुए कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति क्यो उत्पन्न हुई और कमेटी के कमिशन मे क्यो विलम्ब हुआ है।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि न्यूजपेपर्ज आज व्यूजपेपर्ज बन कर रह गये है। उन्होने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि प्रेस परिषद् के पास जितनी शक्ति और अधिकार होने चाहिए, वे आज उस के पास नही है। यह आवश्यक है कि प्रैस परिषद् को इतना सक्षम और अधिकार-सम्पन्न बनाया जाये कि वह प्रैस की स्वतत्रता, कोड आफ कानडक्ट और पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र मे विभिन्न सुधारो के सम्बन्ध मे ठीक तरह से कार्य कर सके। उन्होने बताया कि वह इस बारे मे एक सशोधन विधेयक शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत करने वाले है। मैं समझता हू कि उस विधेयक मे इन बातो का समावेश होगा।

मंत्री महोदय ने कई बातो का उत्तर नही दिया गया है। यह सवाल उठाया गया है कि छोटे छोटे समाचार-पत्रों और क्षत्रीय समाचार-पत्रो को प्राय न्यूजप्रिंट नही मिल पाता है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे मे कोई आश्वासन नही दिया है। उन्होंने केवल पालिसी की बात बताई है कि हम न्यूजप्रिंट का आयात करते हैं और फिर किस प्रकार उस का एलाटमेंट करते हैं। इसके लिए उन्होंने एक समिति की भी बात कही है। मैंने इसी संदर्भ में इन्दौर के दैनिक "स्वदेश" की बात कही थी कि किस प्रकार उसे बंद किया गया।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहा था कि हरियाणा सरकार ने प्रैस परिषद् की जो बात नही मानी है, उस के बारे मे सरकार क्या करने जा रही है। सरकार ने इस बारे मे कौन से कदम उठाये है? क्या प्रस्तावित विधेयक मे प्रैस परिषद् को अधिक सक्षम बनाने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी? अगर ऐसा नही किया जायेगा, तो सभी राज्य सरकारे प्रैस परिषद् की अवहेलना करती चली जायेंगी।

मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय समाचार-पत्रो पर कुछ समाचारपत्रो के ग्रुप्स के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने की दिशा मे पग उठायेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करनी चाहिए, जिस में समाचारपत्र जनतत्र की रक्षा के लिए आगे आय, व जन-भावना का प्रतीक बने, और केवल सरकारी घोषणापत्र बन कर न रह जायें, उन पर से सरकारी दबाव समाप्त हो और वे जनता की भावनाओ और आकांक्षाओ का सही रूप मे प्रतिनिधित्व और प्रदर्शन करने का सफल माध्यम बने रहें।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्रैस को किस तरह से काम करना चाहिए आज वह उस के लिए समर्थ नही है। उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र मे जिस प्रकार का आचरण होना चाहिए, आज उसका अभाव है। मैं समझता हू कि मंत्री महोदय इस दिशा मे प्रयास करेंगे।

मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो बातें स्पष्ट नही की हैं, वह उन को स्पष्ट करने का प्रयत्न करें। साथ ही सरकार पत्रो पर अपने अंकुश को समाप्त करें। लोकतत्र की परिधि में पत्रों को जनभावना प्रकट करने का पूरा अवसर दे और उस हेतु पत्रो को पत्रकारिता क्षेत्र में काम करने वालो का पूरी सहायता दे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I first put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Press Council (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 14 of 1974) promulgated by the President on the 27th December, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration. Clause 2. There is an amendment given notice of by Shri B. V. Naik. Is he moving?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am not moving, Sir, since the hon. Minister has given a promise. Hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee has taken exception to my hair. I take the point well, but I would also give him a piece of advice that he may declass himself from his petty, bourgeois attitude and may become a good Communist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no amendment given notice of to Clause 3. The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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19. 44 hrs.

Re: HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I would like to know the wish of the House regarding the half-an-hour discussion....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House requests Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi to agree to postpone his half-an-hour discussion."

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is the wish of the House....

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Provided it is taken up tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will be decided later. You need not press for the dowry today. The next date will be fixed in consultation with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I suggest that it may be taken up tomorrow at 10-30 A.M., from 10-30 to 11-00 A.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, it is agreed that we postpone the half-an-hour discussion.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11-30 A.M.

14.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 25, 1975/Chaitra 4, 1897 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Mono N. S.—64 2-6-75—978.